Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1868. NUMBER 76.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Conference Report on the Bill to Relieve Manufacturers—Whiskey Distillery Amendment Rejected by the Senate—Another Conference Committee—The Bill for the Admission of Alabama—Mr. Spalding's Substitute Adopted by the House, Providing a Provisional Government for Alabama.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, asking Congress to declare that naturalized citizens owe no allegiance to Foreign Powers. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. HOWE presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, praying that the money expended on the harbor be refunded. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to cover into the Treasury the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, presented a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate whether he has established or ordered the establishment of any new Department since the first of August, 1867, and if so, what Department or Departments, and under what statute or other authority.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution enquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury what amount of United States bonds are outstanding of each class, and rate of interest, and what each class was worth in gold at the time issued.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested it would be impossible to give that information at a moment's notice.

The resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate took up the report of the Committee on Conference on the bill to release certain manufactures from internal tax.

Mr. SHERMAN explained the amendments.

Mr. NYE opposed the amendment for punishing whisky frauds. He objected to the price being taken as *prima facia* evidence of guilt on the part of all distillers, innocent and guilty alike, and denied the right of Congress to stop a legitimate business without evidence.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the effect of the bill would be to close up every distillery in the country, and asked if such was the intention of the Committee?

Mr. SHERMAN said the intention was to enable the Internal Revenue Commissioner to close every distillery in cities.

Mr. NYE said the effect would be to deprive the government of any revenue whatever from whisky, and perhaps to fill the penitentiaries with revenue officers. The remedy lay in another direction. He understood a law was in preparation to cover the whole subject and submitted that it would be the better to leave the matter till then, instead of establishing a system of spies upon legitimate business. The bill was oppressive and unjust.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the bill was too strong. He suggested an amendment leaving it in the discretion of the Internal Revenue Commissioner to close up distilleries instead of mandatory upon him.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was useless to attempt another Committee of Conference. The bill had been fully considered.

Mr. MORTON objected to the punishment provided for these frauds, as there were existing laws on the subject. The trouble was, they were not enforced. He had enquired at the Internal Revenue Department on the 8th of January and found that there had not been over a dozen persons punished for these crimes up to that time. They might multiply penalties, but until it was made a personal danger to commit such frauds they could not collect tax. Cases usually result in compromises and payment of fines in less amount than the tax. Such men cared nothing about the name of fraud. The evil would never be corrected till fifty or a hundred of them had been sent to jail, instead of being allowed to settle the matter by compromise with the District Attorney. They should take it out of the power of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, Secretary of the Treasury, and, above all, of the District Attorney, to compromise. District Attorneys were tempted by the law giving them only fifty dollars for every conviction, but allowing them two per cent. if they obtained a confession of judgment for $20,000 or $50,000. This evil, if complained of, would be increased by the proposition of the Committee. He imputed no corruption upon the Secretary of the Treasury or Internal Revenue Commissioner. They had not proper opportunities, away from the scene of action, to make investigations. If the power of compromise were taken away, however, and a few of those committing frauds were sent to jail, another state of things would soon be manifest. He read the joint resolution proposed by him in January last, revoking this power and making it compulsory that criminal proceedings be carried forward.

Mr. JOHNSON opposed the amendment at length, professing himself in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Morton, but asserting a reduction of two dollars to one dollar would result in a cessation of frauds and collection of a large amount of revenue.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the proposition of Mr. Morton was inconsistent, starting out by taking the ground that there were already penalties not carried out, and yet proposing another. He held the true course to stop these frauds was a proceeding *in rem*, not a prosecution of individuals, and argued that the present provision was justifiable and would be effective.

Mr. NYE said large distilleries in cities manufactured for foreign markets, making a superior and high priced article, upon which they could afford to pay the tax.

Mr. SHERMAN asserted the distilleries of Kentucky and Ohio made most of the whisky exported, about two millions of gallons.

Mr. NYE repeated there were large distilleries in New York that manufactured solely for export. Were they to be closed up because others committed frauds, and their stock left on their hands in order to allow the government to dispose of whisky on hand from seizures?

Mr. HENDRICKS condemned the tax as unreasonable, and as being the sole cause of frauds. A proper tax could be collected, and a tax of fifty cents would produce more revenue than one of two dollars. They should not start with the idea that whisky was an outlaw, to be hunted down. He said the legitimate production of whisky had been almost stopped, and this measure would effectually put an end to it. The true way was to impose such tax as manufacturers would feel was just, and feel in honor bound to pay.

Mr. SHERMAN regretted the provision in regard to whisky frauds had been included, for which, however, neither the House or Senate were responsible. It was introduced at the urgent request of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who had told them he could not collect any revenue from whisky without it. It would not effect country districts, because there the distilleries could be controlled; but it would prevent the immense frauds committed in cities. He saw nothing alarming in the bill, that would work injury in a couple of months, when this whole Internal Revenue matter would form the subject of further legislation. It was necessary to place this power somewhere. He did not wish to enter into a general discussion of the various points raised, though he could show the proposal of the Senator from Indiana was unjust and would be nugatory. He appealed for a vote to-night.

After further debate the Senate, on motion of Mr. HOWARD, disagreed to the report by a vote of twenty-three to nine.

Yeas.—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Davis, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill, (Vermont,) Nye, Ramsey, Patterson, (New Hampshire,) Patterson, (Tennessee,) Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wiley and Wilson—23.

Nays.—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Morgan, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner and Wade—9.

Mr. ROSS, who would have voted no, was paired with Mr. Norton, and Mr. Thayer, who would have voted no, was also paired.

The Chairman appointed as a new Committee of Conference Messrs. Sherman, Howard and Morton.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to relieve the political disabilities of Roderick D. Butler, of Tennessee.

Mr. BUCKALEW took the floor in opposition, but yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned till Monday at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILSON presented resolutions of the Iowa Legislature in reference to Des Moines Rapids and Canal Swamp land selections.

Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri, introduced two bills amendatory of the present naval regulations. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. JUDD introduced a joint resolution in reference to the rights of United States citizens abroad. Referred to the Foreign Committee.

The House considered the bill to admit Alabama to representation in Congress.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a substitute, and Mr. KERR, of Indiana, opposed the bill.

Mr. KERR declared that if the State of Alabama was admitted into the Union under such a law, and with the shackles which the last section imposed on her, she never could stand up in the family of republics and say she was the equal of her sister States. She would come with the brand of degradation on her, and yet they were told this was to be a government republican in form. It was a government which the people of Alabama despised, which they loathed, which they rejected in every way left to them by military despotism in which to express their feelings. He then criticised various portions of the bill.

Mr. PAYNE spoke in advocacy of the bill, replying to some of the objections made by Mr. Kerr. He thought it a favor to white rebels that they were allowed to partake of political power at all. It would have been right and just if it had been deemed expedient to withhold absolutely from them all political power, and he could see no justice or propriety in any man charging Congress with injustice, because it said to those rebels they should not exercise political power unless they swore not to strip it from those men who were loyal during the war, and to whom Congress was bound to extend and perpetuate that right.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved a recess from 5:30 to 7 o'clock, but the motion was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then spoke in opposition to the bill. He declared Alabama was a State in the Union, unless the history of the last five years were a lie; unless the war for the suppression of the rebellion was a monstrous crime; unless every man who fought in the war on the other side was a conscious traitor. The bill, he said, could be justified by no man not filled with infernal hatred of our form of Government and not desiring its overthrow. It must and would end in blood. No man in his senses could expect anything else. The white race had never in the history of the world been subject to the black race. The madness or folly of Congress could never compel the white man to submit to its African domination or government. The time would certainly come when pride of race and blood would not brook the domination of the inferior men—when the white people of that State, conscious of the great wrong inflicted on them, and conscious of their God-given strength and their rights to be free, would rise and drive into the sea the African rulers placed over them by Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (Pa.) stated he should vote against the bill. He did not believe it essential or wise to compel the people of Alabama to enjoy the privileges of the Union and share in its government against their will. If there were any considerable number of white men in the South who had any sense of contrition for what they had done, because of that feeling of remorse which swayed the heart of Satin and his peers, only because their enterprise had failed, he had not seen the evidence of it. He did not believe in compelling these incorrigible delinquents into an association in power with a people they hated and a government they had striven to overthrow.

Mr. BINGHAM spoke in advocacy of the bill, putting it in the axiom that if you cannot get all you wish, you should get all you can. He thought sufficient restrictions had been imposed on the people of Alabama. Therefore he was opposed to the third section. It was authorized neither by the laws nor the constitution. It was the right of the people to alter or amend their Constitution, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and they could not be deprived of that right. The American system would be a total failure, if the people could not be trusted with that right. There was no colorable excuse for attempting to engraft such a provision on the statute books. I cannot shut my eyes to the great fact that this government was built by white men, on ideas that were peculiar to the race, that the predominating element is still the same, and there is no reason to expect that in the long future it will ever put on any other complexion. In saying this he would not be understood to disfranchise the political rights of any race that fate or fortune has cast on our shores, whether it be the docile African, or the other or more turbulent one that comes by ship loads with its old world ideas and anti-republican instincts, in church and State, to fill the ranks and feed the wasting reservoir of the so-called American Democracy. We have them both to deal with, as we have had Spaniards and Frenchmen, and have now the Mexican and Indian. We must do the best we can to assimilate these heterogenous elements by educating them into love of order and a just appreciation of the rights of man. But nobody I suppose would think of constructing a durable Republican State from either of these materials without a judicious intermixture of that high instinct which puts man above state, and has a just respect for the rights of all. He opposed the section offered by Mr. Stevens, imposing conditions on the admission of Alabama, and appealed to the House to reject it, and also that of his colleague, Mr. Spalding, and concluded by advocating the passage of the bill with the third section struck out.

Mr. DAWES would be glad to support the bill with or without the third section, if he could see in it any guarantee of security to the people of Alabama. He supported the proposition of Mr. Spalding, which secured to the people of Alabama everything secured by the original bill, except representation in Congress. The State should first be built up, individual and personal rights secured, the damage wrought by the rebellion repaired, and stability and security made certain. Representation should follow and grow of that security.

Mr. STEVENS, Pa., rose at the Clerk's desk and spoke at some length. He held now, as he had at the time of the admission of West Virginia, that having conquered the territory from another power we had the right to treat it as such, and take it in or keep it out as we pleased. The only question here, although this State has not lived up to the enabling act, is, are we prepared to admit her people as fit to associate with freemen, a few of whom so sympathized with rebels that they are unwilling to let these poor men into the Union. [Laughter.] What is that constitution? It is that every man of sufficient age, twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at the election. If I were certain that those who have just perjured themselves and attempted to break down this glorious Union, would live and abide by their contract, and not attempt further to destroy as if we admit this terrible leaven. I should not hesitate. There are no forms, no omissions that would keep me from admitting them into the Union at once. I confess I have my doubts, I am sorry for it, as to whether, after we shall have admitted them into the Union, and after to-morrow's sun shall have set upon them, they will not be ready to call a new convention and to re-establish Slavery in some shape or form. We know very well the ingenuity of these men. We abolished slavery, except for crime, but I have been informed of two cases in which men have been held in bondage and are now serving in it. One case in Florida, which our Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau informed me he had seen six of them sold for twenty years. How do they do it? They pass a law that any man guilty of assault and battery shall be sold into slavery for twenty years. It is a law there now. They go into the streets, and if a white man jostles a black one, or a black man jostles a white one, he is taken right to the court house, is convicted of assault and battery, and sold for twenty years into slavery. There are hundreds this day in the Southern States who are serving as slaves. In just such contrivance they have so altered the law that they have introduced a system of peonage worse than in Mexico or the Northern provinces, and yet what shall we do? We must try to shackle them in some way, that while we are admitting these white men, we are securing the poor ignorant black men from their impositions. Hence it is that I have moved to strike out all after the first section and insert in its place what I think will be a complete shackle. But the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham) to strike out the third section, is all, I must say, in the interest of slavery. Having offered my proposition to try to protect, if possible, the freedmen against the wiles of the most wicked institution that God ever afflicted man with, or ever could exist through the invention of human ingenuity, I will vote for no Constitution which does not give universal and impartial suffrage, and bind, as human agreements can, that provision forever unalterable, inexcisable in the instrument, so that if ever taken out by the roots it shall take with it every other fragment of the instrument itself, and send them back to act according to the provisions of a new law.

Mr. BOUTWELL argued against the amendment offered by Mr. Stevens. His objection to it was that it would admit to suffrage women and children as well as men.

Mr. STEVENS thought that was not a fair construction of it; but he was willing to change the words "citizens of the United States" into the words "electors of the United States."

Mr. BOUTWELL said he did not know how that would help the matter.

Mr. STEVENS asked how he could help it.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that if he were offering the proposition, it would be his business to perfect it, but as he was opposing it, that was not his business. He went on to say he was in favor of the bill, but was opposed to the amendment, which had been offered after the bill had been agreed on in Committee. That amendment would open to every rebel in Alabama, who could not be convicted of treason, the right to vote on all elections.

Mr. ELDRIDGE desired to ask Mr. Boutwell whether he would exclude men who were convicted, but

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to yield, and went on to say the conditions declared to be fundamental in the third section of the bill were in entire harmony with the nine precedents in the government, and were within the rule laid down by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham,) to wit, that they were in harmony with the Constitution, and not in any sense outside of it or extraneous to it, and were conditions that were necessary for the security of the people of Alabama, if that State was to be admitted into the Union.

Mr. MILLER favored the admission of Alabama under the Constitution presented.

Mr. FARNSWORTH closed the debate. He said the bill was opposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Dawes) and others on the Republican side, because it would give the State into the hands of rebels, and was opposed by members on the Democratic side because it would put the State into the hands of loyal men. Who would decide when doctors disagreed? He argued to reject Alabama, after she had gone through the struggle, would be only to encourage the rebels and discourage loyal men.

Mr. MYERS suggested in this connection that he had an original letter, sent in January to Captain Francis Lyons, who had just been discharged from the federal army, notifying him to quit the State of Alabama, adding that Capt. Lyons had remained and a few months after had been brutally murdered. This was when Andrew Johnson had began to inspire the rebels with fresh courage, and when the whole power of the State was being placed by him in the hands of disloyal men.

Mr. FARNSWORTH resumed and said he had had letter upon letter beseiging Congress not to turn its back on Alabama, but to soare the loyal people the mortification, humiliation and insults which they would be obliged to face. He was sorry to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania speak about the bill violating the enabling act.

Mr. STEVENS said he had made no such statements, for he had no doubt of the power of Congress to pass the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH having resumed his seat, the House proceeded to vote on the various propositions.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—thirty to one hundred and three—a strict party vote.

The next question was upon Mr. BINGHAM'S motion to strike out the third section of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote, on a count by the Speaker, of seventy-four to thirty-four, the House refusing to order the yeas and nays.

The next question was on Mr. STEVENS' amendment to strike out all after the first section, and insert as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said State of Alabama shall be recognized and admitted into the Union upon the following fundamental conditions; that the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States shall never be denied or abridged in said State on any account except for treason, felony, or other crime infamous at common law, and suffrages as above provided for shall forever be universal and impartial, and Congress shall have power to annul any act of the State in violation or derogation of this act with regard to suffrage and may regulate the same. In case such alteration of the right of suffrage of the State of Alabama ever be refused, below the universal rule herein after provided for, all legislation admitting said State shall be null and void.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

The question then recurred on the substitute by Mr. SPALDING for the original bill, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Constitution formed by Convention of Alabama, which was submitted for ratification by the people in the election commencing on the 4th of February, 1868, as hereby declared to be the constitution under which a provisional government of the people of Alabama so far as the same shall not conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and thereafter elected at said election shall, on the 1st of May, be qualified as provided in said Constitution and the ordinances of said Convention, and immediately thereafter enter upon the discharge of their respective offices.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, at any time after he shall be qualified and have entered on the discharge of the duties of his office, may, by proclamation convene the Legislature elected at such election, and the Legislature when so convened shall have the power conferred by said Constitution which duly shall not be in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States; and the Legislature is hereby further empowered to submit said Constitution to the qualified voters of Alabama for ratification, at such time or times as it may designate, and said Legislature is also empowered by a majority vote of each House to submit any amendment to said Constitution framed by said Convention, with or without amendments proposed by the Legislature, and if amendments be proposed by the Legislature they shall be voted on separately and not in connection with this Constitution, the question to be [illegible]

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the people, by a majority vote of the electors of Alabama, qualified under act of Congress of March 23d, to vote for delegates to form a Constitution, and actually voting on said ratification, shall ratify a Constitution submitted as aforesaid, and the Legislature of the proposed State organization shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14th, the Constitution of Alabama may be presented to Congress for its approval.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That District Commanders shall furnish all necessary aid in enforcing this act and the act of March 23, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for a more efficient government for the rebel States," and the acts supplemental to and amendatory thereof, shall remain in full force in Alabama, except as modified by this act, until Alabama shall be restored to representation in Congress.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted: Yeas, seventy-seven; nays, fifty-four, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Anderson, Ashley, (Ohio,) Ashley, (O.,) Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beatie, Benjamin, Broomall, Churchill, Clarke, Coburn, Cook, Covode, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Ferris, Ferry, Halsey, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Hunter, Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kelsey, Ketchum, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence, (O.,) Logan, Loughridge, Maynard, Mercur, Moorhead, Morrow, Mullins, Myers, Nunn, O'Neil, Orth, Poland, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Stevens, (Pa.) Taffe, Twitchell, Upson, Van Horn, (N. Y.,) Van Horn, (Mo.,) Ward, Washburne, (Ill.,) Washburne, (Mass.,) Welker, Williams, (Pa.,) Wilson, (Iowa,) Wilson, (O.,) Wilson, (Pa.,) Woodbridge, (Vt.,)—77.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Arnell, Bailey, Beamer, Beck, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brooks, Buckland, Barr, Carey, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Fields, Fox, Glossbrenner, Gaiaday, Gravely, Haight, Holman, Hubbard, (C. T.,) Hurlburd, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Krotz, Lincoln, Mallory, Marshall, Miller, Mungen, Newcomb, Niblack, Nicholson, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pile, Plants, Pruyn, Ross, Sitgreaves, Taber, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble, (Tenn.,) Trimble, (Ky.,) Van Aaken, Van Trump, Van Wick, Windom, Woodward—54.

So the substitute was adopted.

The next question was ordering the preamble to be engrossed, and the House refused to order it, so the preamble was rejected.

The final vote was on the passage of the bill.

The bill passed—yeas one hundred and two, nays twenty-nine—a strict party vote, Mr. Stevens, Pa., voting with the majority, and Mr. Williams, Pa., not voting.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING the title of the bill was amended, so as to read, "a bill to provide for a temporary and provisional government in Alabama."

A new Conference Committee was ordered on disagreeing to the report on the bill to exempt certain manufactures from tax, and Messrs. Schenck, Brooks and Ferry appointed.

Mr. CAKE introduced a bill to authorize the building of a railroad from Washington to the Schuylkill river, Pennsylvania. Referred to Committee on Roads and Canals.

The House, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

Erie Railroad Trouble.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 28.—Mr. Jay Gould, of the Erie directory, has gone to Akron, Ohio, to consult with eminent engineers in regard to the selection of a route and the construction of a new road from Akron to Toledo.

Up to eleven o'clock to-night no information has reached here of any veto by Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, of the law authorizing the Erie Company to establish its offices in Jersey City, and it has probably become a law.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Alabama Election—Financial—North Pacific Railroad Project—Harbor Improvements—Freedmen's Savings Trust Company—New Tax Bill—Impeachment Trial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON March 28, 1868.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day a communication from General Meade relative to the recent election in Alabama on the Constitution, showing that under the law requiring one-half the registered voters to cast their votes the Constitution is not ratified. He does not favor the immediate admission of the State by Congress, but would prefer seeing the Convention reassembled for revision of the Constitution, to be submitted to the people under the new law.

FINANCIAL.

The fractional currency issued during the week amounted to $413,360; shipped, $437,280; United States notes shipped, $2,142,174; National bank notes issued, $170,760; amount in circulation, $299,946,176; fractional currency destroyed, $499,010; receipts of internal revenue for fiscal year to date $141,550,464.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT.

A delegation, consisting of W. B. Ogden, of Chicago, Judge Rice, of Maine, the Governor of Minnesota, and one or two gentlemen from the British Provinces, were before the House Committee on Pacific Railroad to-day, and made an argument in favor of the construction of the North Pacific Railroad.

NATIONAL SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

The National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company has just published an annual report, from which it appears its total deposits since March, 186-, when it was chartered, have been $3,582,587. There remains on deposit $638,290. The money deposited represents part of the savings of the freed colored people within the past two years.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The opening speech by General Butler to-morrow, on behalf of the Impeachment Managers, will occupy three hours. He will take up in order and comment on each of the articles, after which the Managers will present their witnesses and fully enter upon the trial.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on Commerce is preparing a bill asking for the appropriation of $2,500,000 to be used in improvements and construction of harbors in different parts of the country.

NEW TAX BILL.

The new tax bill will not probably be reported to the House until the first week in May.

ST. LOUIS.

Distillery Seizure—Homicide Case—Iron Mountain Railroad—Working Men's Meeting—The Shooting and Cowhiding Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The United States Marshal yesterday seized the distillery of H. T. Farris, and arrested its proprietor, for distilling without license.

The second trial of Matthew Nemecheck, for the murder of Dennis Doyle, thirteen months ago, was concluded yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Work has been resumed on the extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad by Thomas Allen, and the track will be completed to a point on the Mississippi river below the Ice Lane by December.

A large meeting of workingmen was held at the Court House last night, at which Hon. Alex. Campbell and John Hinchcliffe, of Illinois, and others spoke, and resolutions were adopted favoring the passage of Gen. Carey's bill now before Congress, and the establishment of a uniform currency.

The case of Voullair, for shooting Isaac M. Ruth in the cowhiding affair a few evenings ago, was called yesterday and dismissed, and Voullair discharged. Ruth has so far recovered as to be able to attend to business.

WEST INDIES.

French Demands on Hayti Satisfied—Anarchy at St. Domingo.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 28.—The *Herald's* Havana specials say the French Admiral's demands on Hayti have been satisfied by contributions from the merchants.

General Solomon was expected in the next steamer.

The Iron Dock at St. Thomas will probably be afloat on the 1st of April.

The Desota sailed from Jamaica on the 12th, for Caracas, with sealed orders. Baez had again been urged to return to St. Domingo, but still delays. Hunger is alarmed and anarchy prevails. The dungeons are filled and the people reject the Government currency. Three hundred Coolies had arrived at Trinidad. An earthquake was felt at St. Kits on the 28th ult.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Protest Against the Canada Confederation Act.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HALIFAX, March 28.—The repeal petition addressed to the British Parliament by the Representatives of Nova Scotia sets forth that the Union act has overthrown their institutions and initiated a process of dismemberment; protests against the act, because it deprives them of the right of self-government; states that the Confederation is most distasteful to the people of Nova Scotia, and fraught with evils, unjust and uncalled for; characterizes the manner in which it was brought about as a surprise upon the people and a fraud upon the Imperial Parliament. The petitioners trust the act will be frankly withdrawn and cancelled. The document is signed by fifty-two members of Parliament.

Fire at Troy, N. Y.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TROY, March 29.—This morning the livery stable of Lubin Mitchell, in West Troy, was burned with most of the contents. A dwelling house adjoining was also destroyed. An unknown lad from Buffalo, who slept in the barn, was so badly burned that he will probably die. Loss about $15,000.

FROM EUROPE.

War in Abyssinia—King Theodorus Prepared for Battle—The British Forces Advancing—Foreign Policy Manifesto from Napoleon Preparing—The Guard Mobile of France—Anti-Prussian Riots

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ABYSSINIA.

THE SITUATION—KING THEODORUS PREPARED FOR BATTLE.

ANTALO, *Abyssinia*, March 6, via London, March 28.—The Commander-in-Chief and officers of the English expedition have positive information that King Theodorus means to fight and is prepared. The native army is in a very strong position, situated between two rivers near Lake Hiak. Magedalo is two days' march. In rear of the King's headquarters very deep ravines encircle the Abyssinian camp. In this camp, and on the line towards Magadalo, Theodorus has fifteen thousand warriors, the works and camp being defended by six large guns. On the east and south of Lake Hiak are high and steep mountains. Napier has six thousand English troops posted here. The General will move to Ashanzi. To-morrow the advance brigade moves and the General leads by choice. Baggage of every description is reduced two-thirds Forage for cattle is scarce, and the roads very bad and difficult to travel. The soldiers are suffering from dysentery and fever.

FRANCE.

MANIFESTO FROM NAPOLEON—THE GUARD MOBILE.

PARIS, March 29.—It is understood that Emperor Napoleon is engaged in preparing an important manifesto in regard to the foreign policy of his government. The document is expected to appear about the 15th proximo.

It is estimated by the Minister of War, Marshal Neil, that since the new army law has been put into operation the Guard Mobile of France has been increased to five hundred thousand.

GERMANY.

ANTI-PRUSSIAN RIOTS IN BAVARIA.

BERLIN, March 29.—Anti-Prussian riots have taken place in the northern part of Bavaria. Crowds gathered at several places and made violent demonstrations against Prussian influence and union with the Northern Confederation.

SOUTHERN STATES.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee having considered the impending election on the proposed new constitution and for officers thereunder, submit that all citizens sympathizing with the Democratic party, who are entitled and registered to do so, vote against the adoption of the Constitution, and recommend that the present incumbents of all State, Congressional, Judicial, parochial and municipal offices, so far as they are known, who act in harmony with the special purpose of defeating the Constitution, be placed in nomination and voted for as candidates for their respective offices.

The papers publish a letter from General Hancock to Governor Pease, arguing the efficacy of the civil law and rights of the people. This is in answer to Gov. Pease's letter concerning Gen. Hancock's refusal to order a Military Commission for the trial of citizens in Texas. The letter covers two columns of close type, and is commented upon favorably by the city press.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., March 28.—In the Convention to-day, the Judiciary report was still under consideration. The Convention is making slow progress, with no prospect for an adjournment.

The Mississippi Central Railroad propose to pass, free of charge, the delegates residing on the line of that road when the Convention adjourns.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, March 28.—The Conservative Convention at Lambertin yesterday nominated Thos. C. Fuller, of Cumberland for Congress.

VIRGINIA.

New Indictment Against Jeff. Davis—Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, March 28.—The U. S. Grand Jury has found a new indictment against Jeff. Davis. It covers fifty pages, and details all his offences since the opening of the rebellion.

The Convention was engaged to-day on the educational report. An amendment for separate schools for whites and blacks was tabled.

Five prisoners confined in the county jail for various offences escaped this morning.

Astounding Revenue Frauds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—A dispatch from Galveston, Texas, to-day says: Treasury agents Sloanmaker and Randall have detected astounding frauds on the Revenue here, perpetrated through bonded warehouses, and having ramifications at New Orleans and elsewhere. Several officials are involved. The frauds are chiefly in tobacco and whisky. In bonded warehouses at Galveston four hundred barrels, supposed to contain whisky, were found filled with water. Three hundred were empty, and fifty had been filled with a combustible compound, with a view, probably, of destroying the warehouse and all evidences of fraud. The parties implicated have fled.

Episcopal Conference Endorse Impeachment of the President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, March 28.—During the session of the Conference of the New England Episcopal Church, the Committee on the course of the country, through Rev Gilbert Haven, reported resolutions endorsing impeachment and eulogising General Grant and Secretary Stanton for their patriotic conduct. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. It was voted to send copies to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President, the Senate, Secretary Stanton, General Grant and Chief Justice of the United States.

Opening of Lake Navigation.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, March 29.—As far as the eye can reach the lake is clear of ice. Great activity prevails in marine matters. A fleet of vessels are expected to leave this week for the upper ports. Such an early opening of navigation has not occurred in many years. The ice has disappeared without the usual freshet.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE FIRST BLUE BIRD.

BY EMILY S. OAKLEY.

Whatever weight the hours have borne
Along the path of frost and snow,
The world is never too forlorn
For birds to sing again; we know
That earliest buds will soon expand
That Spring is somewhere in the land
For hark! the blue bird sings.

Somewhere the grass is green again,
The meadow mild with shower and sun;
Out bud the trees, up starts the grain,
Through balmy woods the brook doth run,
If anywhere such things may be
Then why not soon for thee and me?
For hark! the blue bird sings.

The world is old, the world is old,
But Spring is ever fresh and new;
No dream so fair, no hope so bold,
But some sweet day may find it true;
Who knows how soon that morn may rise
And fill us with a glad surprise?
For hark! the blue bird sings.

EPHEMERIS.

—John B. Gough is going to Europe.

—Maryland has the chicken cholera and the rinderpest.

—Philadelphia has eighty thousand public school children.

—*Fun* calls the Bosphorus a Turkish bath—for ladies only.

—Another scientific expedition is going to the Rocky Mountains.

—Still another dead baby in a box has been found in St. Louis.

—General Burnside has a $250,000 railroad contract in Indiana.

—Dan Drew objects to being thought to be a relative of An—drew.

—The "What-is-It" is loose and frightens people in its neighborhood.

—French papers say that Lord Derby is to be created Duke of Knowsley.

—Henry Kingsley says that Robinson Crusoe was merely an allegorical account of De Foe's own life. Poor De Foe.

—When is iron the most ironical? asks *Fun*. When it is a railing to be sure.

—European physicians have decided that in many cases consumption is contagious.

—Wm. Shakespeare as a butcher's apprentice is the latest novelty in sculpture.

—Addelina Patti sang in Pittsburgh when she was only eight years old, in 1852 or '53.

—At a recent levee at Buckingham Palace Queen Victoria wore the Koh-i-noor as a brooch.

—*Gustave Dore* was at Rossini's birthday dinner and made a good joke. Excellent for *Dore*.

—Eighteen thousand dollars worth of damage was done in Mercer county by the recent freshets.

—The Prussian Government objects to Germans emigrating to Peru and cautions them against it.

—46 persons dipped in twenty minutes is the boast of a man who is called the "champion baptizer."

—Spring over-coats in Philadelphia and farms in South Carolina cost just the same amount of money.

—London had a blue horse. Philadelphia has a magenta donkey. The former died and the latter was dyed.

—Female cooks are coming into fashion again in Paris. Baron Rothschild was the first to make the innovation.

—Undine, Wilson's Minstrels, Grand Duchess, and the Hungarian dwarfs form the amusements of St. Louis.

—The Prince of Wales is imitating George IV. even to spending a large amount of money on a pageant in Ireland.

—10,000 Germans are engaged to come over from Bremen to Baltimore this year, and from thence be distributed South.

—Andrew Johnson's house in Tennessee is being thoroughly renovated. The White House is to be too, at least "such is our desire."

—The largest raft seen here for a long time came down the Allegheny on Friday, and is now lying below the suspension bridge.

—Robert Browning is writing a poem twice as long as the Iliad. Mr. Browning has written several that were twice as incomprehensible.

—The revenue of Russia has increased 35,000,000 of silver *rubles* during the year; a very pleasant little addition even to the income of a nation.

—Mrs. Chapman Coleman, noted as an excellent translater of German books, is going to write a biography of her father, the late John J. Crittenden.

—Benjamin S. Bently, Esq., of Williamsport, has been appointed by Gov. Geary to be President Judge of the new judicial district in Lycoming county.

—At last the Thames tunnel is to be good for something; heretofore it has been used as a curiosity, now the underground railroads are going to make use of it.

—Somebody thinks that Jenkins must be getting very old, he was a cotemporary of N. P. Willis, who is dead and buried, but Jenkins bids fair to live on forever.

—Milan, Missouri, was scared recently by a large black cloud with a perfectly outlined coffin done in white right in the centre. The cloud stood over Milan for some time.

—Edwin Booth has gotten home again from his long southern and western tour, and will begin a long engagement this evening at his own theatre in Philadelphia.

—The New Haven Railroad Company intend shortly to lay down about four thousand tons of steel rails upon their road instead of iron ones, which have to be removed.

—A Nashville boarding house keeper bent on murder, put bent pins into her bread. She never got to the top of her bent however, for she was caught and incarcerated, otherwise, jugged.

—Vanity Fair and Jane Eyre, were both in existence a long time before their authors could find publishers for them. Take courage ye gentlemen who write for the magazines and never see print.

—When George IV. of England was a boy of fourteen he was severely flogged with a horse-whip by persons acting under his father's orders. George IV. was, one of the worst and most contemptible of Kings. Albert Edward must surely have been flogged when aged fourteen.

—Pouring boiling water on servant girls was the favorite amusement of the wife of a respectable shop keeper in London. Keeping the wives of all sorts of respectable people in hot water is the favorite amusement of servant girls here. The servant girls have more than a balance in their favor.

—An American Captain Howard hit a man named Carstairs, on the head with a water bottle, in Liverpool, because he would sing "the bonnie blue flag," in spite of frequent requests that he should cease. An altercation followed by the water bottle was the result. Carstairs died a day or two afterwards from the wound.

—Agnes Brown, of Ohio, is said to be 110 and Mary Floyd, of Kentucky, 101 years old; both are colored. It is remarkable the number of colored "centurions," as A. Ward would say. So many colored persons have been unable to keep family bibles, that we think that probably their memory magnifies their years.

—The New York *World* says: England has had an Admiral King; may we not as fitly make an Admiral President?" Let us extend that logic a little, England decapitated a King; why shall we not hang a President? England drove away one King in disgrace and appointed his successor; why shan't we do the same thing to a President?

On St Patrick's Day, after the procession, a grand banquet was given in Montreal. Among the guests was Gen. Averill, the United States Consul General. After a most complimentary speech at the General, the chairman gave as a toast "The President of the United States." To this the General responded in a speech, which was so stamped with the General's usual good sense that we give below an extract. After referring briefly to the personal compliments of the chairman he mentioned the present crisis in home politics, and his belief that they would turn out all right in time, and then added:

"I believe in the hard-working Anglo-Saxon, and for that matter in every body else that works and respects labor, and I do not believe that any individual or party will be able to injure the country seriously or permanently. "The mills of the Gods grind slow, but exceedingly fine." These mills are now grinding the idleness, pride, presumption, and barbarism of the South—their ignorant lazy whites—their bold and able, but often presumptious white men and their poor barbarian freedmen—a mixed and mighty grist, which no power on earth can prevent being reduced to atoms and moulded into new forms. Such noble characters in war and peace as the Lees and Longstreets of the South will serve as a strong leaven to the new mould. Beyond this generation I look with confident assurance to the day when that land—fertilized by the dust of this decayed past, and furrowed by the ploughshare of war—will yield a rich harvest of civilization and prosperity. And we shall not object to the introduction of new materials there. We want plenty of Irishmen. Irish blood has flowed since the foundation of the Republic into the veins of our people, and has been spilled freely upon our soil. They bend their steps into every avenue of our industries; the traditions, poetry, and songs of Ireland are established in our hearts and minds, so that it is no wonder St. Patrick's Day has come to be observed in every town and hamlet of our country almost as regularly as any of our national holidays."

A slight reference to the proposed Irish reform closed the speech, which was received with enthusiasm.

At Todmorden, England, the Rev. Mr. Plows, the incumbent of the parish, Mrs. Plows and several of the servants were attacked, on the night of the 2d instant, by a suitor of one of the maid servants who had been discharged on account of his visits. Armed with a hatchet and a pistol, the man made a furious attack on Mr. Plows, and frightfully mutilated him about the head. He next attacked the female servants, and a housemaid was shot dead. The murderer then armed himself with a poker, and proceeded to a bedroom in which Mrs. Plows was lying, and where she had recently given birth to a child. Stripping down the bedclothes, he fired at Mrs. Plows, but the ball did not take effect. He next attacked her savagely with a poker, inflicting severe scalp wounds, breaking her nose, and otherwise injuring her. While in the act of striking another blow at her, his arm was arrested by a neighbor. Mr. and Mrs. Plows remain in a precarious state.

The Prince of Wales held a levee at St. James' Palace on the 3d inst., which was attended by the entire diplomatic corps with the exception of the American embassy. The Pall Mall *Gazette* says that "this arose from the fact that the American Congress has recently adopted a resolution ordering the diplomatic representatives of the United States not to wear court suits. Mr. Adams does not care to revive the sensation excited a few years ago by the attempt of an ardent American diplomat to appear at court in a simple evening dress—an attempt which resulted in a squabble with the flunkeys and a long diplomatic correspondence—and consequently he stays at home."

Attempts have frequently been made to use bitumen and asphaltum in manufacturing illuminating gas, but they have not given economical results, for various reasons. Their combination with coal in the retorts, before distillation, has, however, as already referred to in the *Ledger*, shown a marked improvement in the quality of the light. A mixture of 25 per cent. of bitumen and 75 per cent. of a certain kind of gas coal, yielding by itself 13 1-2 candle gas, has given a 19 and 20 candle gas, and there is little reason to doubt that we may in some such manner secure a better light than we have enjoyed for some time. Certain varieties of petroleum may be equally or even more applicable than bitumen.

—On Sunday night a vast mass of ice floated out of Rondout Creek and carried with it a sectional dock owned by Mr. Morgan Everson, on which lay the steamboat S. F. Brown. Some fifteen or twenty canal boats, a sloop, a Sleightburg ferry boat, and a barge were all torn from their moorings and forced into the main channel. Seven sunk near the light-house, the others drifted about promiscuously in the river until Tuesday noon, at which time steamboats of the Cornell Line were busily engaged in towing them back into the creek.

The Louisville *Journal* don't think Ben. Wade a man of sufficient polish to fill the Presidential chair. It says of him that he is "the coarsest of the many coarse men whom the vicissitudes of the times have thrown into Congress." It is therefore strongly in favor of retaining the remarkably sober, polite, polished occupant.

The New York Medical College for Women closed its fifth year on Monday night. Since the opening of this institution thirty-five have been graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and several of the alumni have already built up a large and lucrative practice.

DENTISTRY.

$8. ONLY $8.

A FULL SET OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH FOR EIGHT DOLLARS.
FULL UPPER AND LOWER SET FOR $12.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
NO CHARGE FOR EXTRACTING WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED.
ALL WORK WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
LAUGHING GAS FREE OF CHARGE, AT

QUINCY A. SCOTT'S

Steam Dental Establishment,

278 PENN STREET, 3D DOOR ABOVE HAND.

N. B.—As DR. SCOTT is a licensee under the Goodyear Patents, he will not make any "new (*bogus*) rubber" sets, but will continue to manufacture the genuine article—VULCANITE. mh23:d&T

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES

AND

Chandeliers,

FOR GAS AND OIL.

Just received, the finest and largest assortment ever opened in this city.

WELDON & KELLY,

147 WOOD STREET, COR. VIRGIN ALLEY.
mh24:n22

DRY GOODS.

1868. DRY GOODS. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON
& CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

At Eastern Prices!

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

No. 115 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
mh24:n23

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 Market Street.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

Entire Stock of Goods Closing Out,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 87 Market Street.
mh1:

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SECURITY AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

J. B. HARRIS' SAFETY FIRE JACKET,

Car Heater and Moderator,

For SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES, dispensing with the use of Stoves and Fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the Jacket may be attached.

Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a Safety Jacket which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be adplied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars, &c., wherever pipes as conductors are made dangerous by being overheated and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.

J. B. HARRIS.

Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner of Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe23:n40

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office Light House Board,
Washington City, March 17th, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock on

Friday, the 10th Day of April, 1868.

for the necessary stone for the face wall of a pier of protection at

Waugoshance Light Station,

Straits of Mackinac, in accordance with plans and specifications, copies of which can be obtained upon application to the undersigned at this office.
mh19:n1 W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD FRIEND OF THE AGE.

The "Queen" Triumphant,

THE QUEEN OF THE WASH TUB.

BUY IT. TRY IT.

FOR GENERAL WASHING PURPOSES IT IS PRONOUNCED UNPRECEDENTED, cheaper than soap—cleanses more thoroughly—costs less money—saves more time and labor, and is sold by all Grocers. One trial will demonstrate its superiority and secure it a firm place in the affection of the entire household. Manufactured by the

HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 136 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

MARBLE & SLATE MANTLES,

AT THE

PITTSBURGH STEAM MARBLE AND SLATE WORKS.

Office and Warerooom—319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Wareroom on second floor.

Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship not excelled in any place, and prices as low as in Eastern cities. Marble Mantles or Furniture Slabs which have become discolored bu smoke, oils or acids, can be Marbleized and made to look as well as new.

There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured.

All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble Cutters supplied with Sawed Marble at Eastern prices, carriage added.

W. W. WALLACE.
no13:d

HEMP12 bales Key Rough, now landing, for sale by
mh27 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.

MARCH : : : : : : : 1868.

THE VERY LATEST

PATTERNS

IMPORTED CARPETS.

THE VERY NEWEST

STYLES

DOMESTIC CARPETS,

ARE DAILY ARRIVING, AND SOLD SOON AS RECEIVED.

PRICES

THE VERY LOWEST.

McCALLUM BROTHERS,

51 FIFTH STREET, above Wood.
mh25

1868. SPRING STOCK 1868.

OF

CARPETS.

JUST OPENING,

LARGE ASSORTMENT,

All Qualities

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WHO BUY TO SELL.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 Fifth Street,

mh16:d&wF OVER BATES & BELL'S.

23 JUST IMPORTED, 23

And Especially Adapted to this Market.

VELVET CARPETS,

OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.

English Body and Tapestry Brussels,

INGRAINS AND HEMPS,

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 CENTS PER YARD.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.
fe27:

71 73

McFARLAND & COLLINS

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK,

OF

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES

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CURTAIN GOODS,

PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH.

AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT

Less than Actual Cost to Manufacture.

These Goods could not now be replaced for the same cost, and are offered FOR CASH at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Far Below Their Present Value,

AT THE PLACE WHERE BARGAINS CAN ALWAYS BE HAD ON THE BEST STOCK IN THIS MARKET.

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.
fe10:MWF&T

STEAM

CARPET BEATING

ESTABLISHMENT.

Which TEN YEARS' TRIAL in New York and other Eastern cities has proved a complete success.

ITS ADVANTAGES:

1st—Fading and Shrinkage are completely avoided.
2d—No ripping apart necessary.
3d—When freed from dust, moths or their larvae, the Carpet looks nearly as good as new, save the natural fading from wear.
4th—When perfectly clean, a Carpet will wear as long again, a desirable matter as a mere point of economy, to say nothing of looks.

ALL ORDERS LEFT AT THE OFFICE,

No. 179 Liberty Street,

Or addressed to P. O. Box 473, will receive prompt attention.

GEO. L. McCLINTOCK,

mh10: PROPRIETOR.

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(Established in 1862.)

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WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS, And TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS, At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.
je8:n86 COLEMAN, FORRESTER & CO.

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P. McARDLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Also, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, the latest style.

NOW READY.

For the Spring Season,

With a large and complete stock of

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S

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All the new and leading styles, to be found at

No. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

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MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the East a full supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:h34

CRACKER BAKERIES.

MARVIN'S PATENT

FRENCH CRACKERS,
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And every variety of

SUPERIOR CRACKERS.

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TRY THEM. mh24

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Steam Cracker and Biscuit Factory,

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Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

CONFECTIONERY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c.

GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY.

100 WOOD STREET.

CHINA, GLASS AND

QUEENSWARE,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

PARIAN STATUETTES,

BOHEMIAN GLASS,

And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a great variety.

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100 WOOD STREET. 100 WOOD STREET.

100 WOOD STREET.

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,

152 Federal Street, Allegheny,

(Fourth door above Diamond.)

Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery

AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods. je10:a9

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BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,

AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others. Prices from $350 to $1500, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments, in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.

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MELODEONS AND ORGANS,

In perfect order, from $35 to $130.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

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NEW SPRING GOODS.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF

Hats and Caps,

ARRIVING DAILY, AT

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HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

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Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

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FORT PITT LUMBER COMPANY

Capital, - - - $125,000.

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LUMBER YARD--Corner of BUTLER AND ALLEGHENY STREETS, Ninth Ward.

OFFICE AT FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street. ja20:j98

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BY PALMER & PHILLIPS.

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AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

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No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS

Dry Goods and Notions,

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

BY SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, March 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold by auction, those three desirable two-story Brick Houses, Nos. 54, 55 and 56, (North Common,) Montgomery avenue. Each house contains eight rooms, including bath room; gas, hot and cold water throughout. Lots have a front of 20 feet each, extending back 77 feet, with side alley. The location of this property is very desirable and convenient for business men, and should command their attention.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND,
mh25:n35 Auctioneers.

LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on

MONDAY, March 30, 1868, at 1 P. M.,

All that valuable Tract of Land, recently owned and occupied by Moses Hastings, dec'd, late of North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa.

This Tract of Land contains 67¾ acres, the greater part of which is cleared and under fence; the improvements are a good frame barn and frame house, and orchard of young apple trees, situated on the P. C. & C. R. R., Panhandle, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, and adjoining Oakdale Station. This property is considered by some persons the best location for country residences of anything in the neighborhood. The railroad passes over it, and also two county roads. Convenient to churches, schools, post office, mills, &c. Any person wishing to see the property, or any further information, will please call at Oakdale Station, or to me in person, or by letter.

TERMS AT SALE.

ROBERT POTTER.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND, Auctioneers.

JOHN S. JOHNSTON, Salesman.
mh25:m88-d&F

BY A. M'ILWAINE.

VALUABLE STOCKS & BONDS—BANK, BRIDGE, RAILROAD AND INSURANCE STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

25 shares Tradesmen's National Bank.
7 shares Peoples' National Bank.
10 shares Allegheny National Bank.
10 shares Keystone Savings Bank.
33 shares Monongahela Bridge Co.
2 shares Allegheny Valley R. R.
40 shares Allegheny Insurance Co.
50 shares M. & M. Insurance Co.
20 shares Cash Insurance Co.
50 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
20 shares Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Co.
$1,000 City of Pittsburgh 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Lawrence Railroad Bonds.
$1,800 Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Bonds.

mh28 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of Order of Court, in No. 245, June Term, 1868, will be offered at Public Sale, at the COURT HOUSE, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, April 15th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Liberty township, on the Braddocksfield Road, (the property of Lewis J. Fleming, trustee, containing 3½ acres, more or less.

TERMS—One-half cash, balance in one year, with interest.

L. J. FLEMING, Trustee.

For further information apply to E. P. JONES, Attorney-at-Law, 64 Grant street. mh25:n33

PRICES OF THE

VARIOUS KINDS OF GUNPOWDER,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,

ARTHUR KIRK, Agent,

Office, 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

CANISTER POWDER.

Electric Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grain, in Square Canisters, 1 lb. each.....
American Sporting, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each.....
Duck Shooting, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 grain, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each.....
Indian Rifle, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each.....
Kentucky Rifle, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each
Kentucky Rifle, in Oval Canisters of ½ lb. each (25 one lb. Oval Canisters in a case.)
(50 half lb. do. do. do.)

KEG POWDER.

Kentucky Rifle, FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs, 25 lbs.....
Kentucky Rifle, FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs, 12½ lbs.....
Kentucky Rifle, FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs, 6¼ lbs.....
Deer Powder, in kegs, 25 lbs.....
Mining and Shipping Powder, Mining F, FF, and FFF grain, net cash, in kegs, 25 lbs.....
Safety Fuse for Blasting, of superior quality, in packages of 50 feet and over.....

Delivered free of expense on board of Boat or Railroad, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.
mh24:e36

G.

THE GREAT

ARABIAN PHYSICIAN

A.

TREATS DISEASES IN ALL ITS FORMS.

P.

Office, No. 293 Liberty Street.

PRIVATE ENTRANCE ON GARRISON ALLEY. mh26:n41

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF

DRAYS, HACKS, &c.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's Office of the City of Pittsburgh FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30th, 1860, and and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860.

All Licenses not paid on or before MAY 15, 1868, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police for collection, subject to his fee of 50 cents for the collection thereof, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle.....$ 7 50
Each Two Horse " 12 00
Each Four Horse " 15 00
Each Two Horse Hack..... 15 00
Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by Two Horses, Eighteen Dollars each. For each additional Horse used in any of the above vehicles, One Dollar.

SAMUEL ALLINDER,
City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1868.

WASHINGTON MILLS,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either city free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice.

CLOTHES WRINGERS REPAIRED.—All the different makes of Clothes Wringers repaired, at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 St. Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

inancial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 138¼.

y Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 28, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money market active and higher, at 7 per nt. for call loans. Sterling firm, at 109¾ 109½ for gold, first class bills. Gold firm, ening at 138½ and closing 138¼.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

@¼ better, closing steady. Henry Clews Co. furnish the annexed 4:30 quotations: upons 1881, 111⅜@111¾; do. '62, 109¾ 109¾; do. '64, 107⅝@108; do. '65, 108¼@ 8⅜; do. new, 106⅞@107; do. '67, 107¼ 107⅜; 10-40s, 100⅜@100⅞; 7-30s, 105⅞@ 6.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, $257,378,247; decrease, $4,038,653. pecie, $17,323,367; decrease, $620,941. Circulation, $14,219,808; decrease, $21,763. Deposits, $186,525,128; decrease, $4,666,398. egal tenders, $52,123,070; increase, $138,008. The Assistant Treasurer to-day raised his rice to 106¾ for 7-30 notes, but did not get ny. He sold about $550,000 in gold, which as equal to the amount received for istoms.

RAILWAY SHARES.

The Railway market is active and buoyat, closing at a marked advance.

STOCKS.

The following are the 5-30 prices: Canton, ¾@46½; Cumberland, 32@33; Wells xpress, 35@36; American, 67@68; Adams, ½@75¾; United States, 70½; Merchants, ¾@55; Quicksilver, 21@21½; Mariposa, 6 6½; Pacific Mail, 105@105¾; Atlantic, 85¾ 86¼; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; rie, 71¾@72; preferred 73@75; Hudson, 8¾@139; Reading, 91¾@91¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 30@30½; Wabash, 49¼@50; St. aul, 57@57½; do. preferred, 72@72¼; lichigan Central, 113@114; Michigan Southrn, 88¾@89; Illinois Central, 136½@137; ittsburgh, 92@92¾; Toledo, 101⅝@101¾; ock Island, 93@93¼; North Western, 63@ 3¼; Fort Wayne, 102¾@103; Hartford and rie, 14@14½; Hannibal and St. Joe preferred, 85; Missouris, 87; new Tennessees, 4¾; Cleveland and Painesville, 99¼.

MINING SHARES

re very dull. Quartz Hill, 110.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day ere $2,864,430, and for the week, $15,941,-96; payments for to-day, $1,844,848, and or the week, $13,759,498; balance, $10,181,-63.

EXPORTS.

The exports for the week were: Dry oods, $1,670,180; general merchandise, $3,-26,992.

New York Produce Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton active and pened 1-2alc better. sales 1,200 bales at 6 1-2a27c; middling uplands closing quiet nd no buyers at over 26 1-2c. Flour—Receipts 1,939 bush and opened 5a10c better n low grades, but closed dull and drooping for all kinds; sales 9,600 bbls at $9,30a ,75 for super State and western; $10,25 for xtra State; $10a11,25 for extra western; $12 13 for white wheat; $10,15a14 for R. H. O.; 10,25 for extra St. Louis, and $12a15 for ood to choice do; California quiet; sales 00 sacks at $12,25a14,25. Rye flour a shade rmer; sales 400 bbls at $7,80a9,70. Corn meal teady, sales 500 bushels Jersey at $6. Whisky, nominal receipts. Wheat opened t lale better and closed with the advance ost, dull and drooping; sales 6,000 bushels t $2,45 for No. 2 Spring and $2,50 for No. 1 pring, both delivered; $2,75 for Pennsylania and Amber Green Bay, delivered, 3,15 for white California. Rye quiet. Barey quiet and unchanged. Barley Malt teady; 1,200 bushels sold at $2,20. Receipts f Corn 13,430 bushels; market opened a hade firmer and closed dull and drooping; ales of 49,000 bushels at $1,26a1,28; new ixed western afloat $1,28, old do in store t $1,25a1,25; white Southern and Western 1,29a1,30. Receipts of Oats 300 bushels; ales at 86¾a87½; Western in store he latter price for small parcels. Rice teady. Coffee firm; sales of 500 sacks Rio t private terms. Sugar steady; sales of 600 hds Cuba at 10¾@12c. Molasses; sales of 00 hhds Muscovado at 50c. Hops dull at 5@50c for American. Petroleum quiet at 2½@13c for crude; and 26c for refined, onded. Coal quiet and unchanged. Leather; hemlock; sales moderately active and nchanged. Wool continues quiet at 44@ 2c, for domestic fleece. Pork is firmer and n fair demand at $25 for new mess; closing t $25 regular; $23,62@23,75 for old do; losing very firm at $23,75 regular, 20,50a20,75 for prime, and $22,25a23,00 for rime mess. Beef firm and unchanged; ales 350 bbls and 100 tierces. Beef Hams firm; sales 175 bbls at $36a40. Cut Meats firm; sales 430 pkgs at 10¼a11c for shoulders, and 14a15¾c for hams. Dressed Hogs dull at 12¾a12¾c for city. Bacon quiet and firm; sales 200 boxes at 14c for long clear, and 15c for short clear. Lard lower; sales 480 bbls at 15¾a16¾c; small lots sold at 16¾c. Butter heavy at 20a45c for Ohio, and 40a55c for State. Cheese steady at 13a 16¼c. Freights to Liverpool firmer, with engagements per steamer of 45,000 bush of corn at 6a6½d, and 7,500 bush wheat at 6¾d —now held at 7d.

LATEST.—Flour quiet and easier for medium. Wheat quiet, the advance in freights checking the export demand. Rye steady at $1,90 for western. Oats firm at 87c for western in store. Corn dull and heavy, at $1,25a1,27 for new mixed western afloat, $1,27 for old in store. Pork unsettled; sales 2,000 bbls new mess at $25a25,50 cash and regular, closing at $24,95a25. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats a shade firmer and moderately active. Bacon quiet and firm. Lard dull and heavy, at 16¼a16¾.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Flour and Wheat steady; there was a good demand for Flour, but prices are unchanged. Corn is in active demand with sales of 9,000 bushels at 85a86c for ear; shell advanced to 88a89c, with some shipping demand. Oats in good demand and the market close and firm at 70c for No. 1. Rye and Barley unchanged. Tobacco steady and the demand fair, with sales of 160 hhds at $3,10a9,90 for trash and lugs, $11,75a26,00 for leaf. Mess pork unchanged, and quiet; sales of 700 bbls at $24 for old and $24,75 for new. Bulk meats held at 10¾a12½c for medium and heavy sides, but there was not much done. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Shoulders 11½c, sides 13½ and 15c. Nothing more than a jobbing demand for any kind. Lard dull, at 16 cents for city. Country sold at 15½ cents. No demand. Clover seed dull and prices are declining, with small sales at 12¾c. Timothy Seed, $2,30a2,45; Flax, $2,15a2,25. Butter is unchanged and strictly fresh is scarce and firm, at 48a50c, but medium grades are in better supply and dull at 44a46c. Eggs are dull and prices are declining, closing at 18c. There is no change in Oil. Linseed, $1,17a1,18. Petroleum, 41a43c for refined free. Gold is buying at 1,38¼.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Tobacco less active and prices unchanged. Cotton higher, at 23¼c. Flour dull and low grades weak; superfine $7,50a8,25; extra $9,00; double extra $9,75a11,00. Wheat extremely dull and winter 5c lower, ranging at $2,50a2,68; spring $2,05a2,10. Corn very heavy and closed lower, at 84a86c. Oats slow at 68a 71c. Barley quiet, at $2,85 for prime spring. Rye unchanged, at $1,67a1,75. Pork; little demand; small sales at $25. Bacon easier, at 11¼a12c for shoulders 12¼a15c for clear sides; sales of 100,000 lbs clear sides for May at 15¾c; 200 tierces sugar cured hams, canvassed, for April and May, at 17¼@17¼c. Bulk meats quiet at 10¼c for shoulders; 12c for rib sides; 13¼c for hams; 13¾c for clear sides. Lard weak at 16c for clear; 16¾c for keg. Receipts—flour, 1,200 bbls; wheat, 3,100 bush; corn, 3,900 bush; oats, 1,600 bush; barley, 300 bush; rye, 1,000 bush.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 28.—Flour less active and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales No. 1 at $1,92, closing dull at $1,91¾a1,92 for No. 2. Corn steady; sales of new at 81a82c for regular; fresh receipts firmer; sales at 82¼a 83¾; No. 1 sold at 85a85½. Oats quiet at 51 a52c for winter; 59a59½c for fresh receipts. Rye steady at $1,55 for winter, and $1,57a1,58 for fresh receipts No. 1 in store; No. 2 quiet at $1,53a1,55. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 in store 10a15c lower; sales of winter at $2,20a2,25. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $23,75 for standard; $24,00 for straight. Lard dull at ¼a½c lower. Cut Meat quiet and nominal at 11c for Cumberlands, 12½ for short rib, 13½ for short clear, 10 for shoulders and 12 for rough sides. Dressed Hogs light in supply and steady at $9,50a10,50. Receipts, 6,000 barrels flour; 11,075 bushels wheat; 20,346 bushels Corn; 13,245 bushels oats; 221 dressed and 1,632 live hogs. Shipments, 7,445 barrels flour; 2,140 bushels wheat; 17,575 bushels corn; 11,670 bushels oats and 8,024 live hogs.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, March 28.—Flour is in fair demand for good grades, and the market rules firm and steady, with sales of double extra spring at $10a11,25; double extra red winter, $12,50a13,50; double extra white, $13a14,50. Wheat is dull and nominal, at $2,55a2,58 for No. 1 red winter; $2,45a2,47 for No. 2 do, and $3,30 for No. 1 Spring. Corn is dull and opened at $1,01 for No. 1 shelled, on the spot, and at the close $1 was freely given. Oats is firm with sales at 70c on the spot, and 71c, buyer for April. Rye is quiet and firm and held at $1,65a1,70 for No. 1 State and western. Barley is nominal. Petroleum is steady and firm, with sales of crude at 38a39c.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, March 28.—Flour—receipts, 1,409 bbls—quiet. Wheat—receipts 700 bush—2a 3c better; sales amber Michigan at $2,63a 2,64, No. 2 spring $2,10. Corn—receipts, 13,380 bush—closed ½c lower; sales No. 1 at 93¼a94c, seller all April 93c, seller last half 94c, buyer all April 96a96¼. Oats—receipts, 658 bush—steady; sales No. 1 at 68c. Rye scarce.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Tobacco active; sales of 40 and 186 hhds of lugs, to fair leaf at $5,25 to $15,00. Flour: superfine, $8,25. Wheat, $2,40a2,45. Corn in bulk at 78a80c. Oats, 73a75c. Cotton advanced to 24c. Lard 16a16¼c. Mess Pork held at $25,75; Bacon: shoulders 11¾c; clear sides, 15¼c. Bulk Meats; shoulders, 10 2-4; clear sides, 14c.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Flour active and there is a better feeling but no higher. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; white, $1,15; yellow, $1,18@1,20. Oats 85c. Pork $22,50. Lard.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 28.—Hogs active and firm at $8,50a9,50 for fair to choice. Beef Cattle very dull and nominal at $8,22 for for good smooth steers.

RIVER NEWS.

Both rivers continue to recede steadily at this point with eleven feet in the Monongahela and ten in the Allegheny. The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant; in the afternoon the sky was slightly overcast with clouds, and we should not be surprised to see it rain again inside of twenty-four hours.

The following boats were in port yesterday afternoon: Messenger, Armenia, America, Kate Putnam, Glasgow, Leni Leoti, Importer, Ida Rees, Kenton, and J. N. McCullough.

The Echo is the regular packet for Oil City to-morrow, leaving about four o'clock p. m., and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Wauanita cleared for Missouri River on Saturday with a very good trip. She could have taken some more freight, but she will doubtless fill out at Steubenville Wheeling and other points below.

The towboat Panther left on Saturday with a tow of coal, and the Lioness and perhaps some others, will leave to-day. The river could not possibly be in better condition for running coal.

We understand that some of the diggers up the Monongahela have gone to work at three and a half cents per bushel. As will be remembered, there was an effort made some days since by the pit owners to reduce the price of digging from four to three cents per bushel; the fact that some of the diggers have gone to work at three and a half cents would indicate that a compromise has been made.

The Messenger, Capt. Jesse Dean, will positively leave for the Upper Mississippi this evening, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. She is an excellent boat in all respects. The Glassgow, Captain Geo. W. Johnston, is next in turn, and will leave on Wednesday or Thursday.

The Andrew Ackley, Captain Bolie, is announced to leave for Fort Benton this evening, and here is an opportunity that those interested should take advantage of. The Importer, Captain Williamson, of the "Rees Line," will commence loading for Benton to-day, and she will be followed by the Ida Rees, Capt. Albert, and the Silver Lake, Capt. Todd, of the same line.

The America, Captain Adam Poe, is filling up steadily, and will be the first boat out for Nashville.

The high-headed Glendale, Captain John M. Hare, with the veteran, Captain James Mellon in the office, is announced to leave for St. Louis and Missouri River this evening. The Glendale is in all respects a first-class boat.

Captain D. S. H, Gilmore succeeds Com. W. J. Kountz as Superintendant of the Pittsburgh & Manchester Passenger Railway. Com. Kountz is now at St. Louis, looking after the interests of his mountain fleet.

The Kate Putnam, Captain J. H. Lightner, with Mr. J. D. Young in the office, is filling up steadily for St. Louis and Illinois River, and will be ready to take her departure to-day or to-morrow.

The J. N. McCullough, Capt. Geo. D. Moore, is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day, leaving promptly at noon.

On Saturday morning the towboat J. S. Cosgrave was sunk in the Monongahela river about ten o'clock at the railroad bridge. The boat had been on the Birmingham side of the river, where it had taken a keel boat in tow, and was crossing to this side. The current in the river was unusually rapid, and after the boat had passed the Birmingham bridge, headed towards Pittsburgh, the tiller ropes became deranged, and it became unmanageable. The engines were immediately stopped, but the headway already attained, carried the boat against the second pier of the railroad bridge with great force. A large hole was made in the larboard side of the hull near the bow, and the water rushed in with such force, that the boat careened towards the starbard and sunk in a few minutes. The crew escaped, but not without some difficulty. The boat was owned by Willis Hodgson, who was in command as captain at the time of the accident.

Captain Neal designs making fourteen day trips with the Richmond, between Louisville and New Orleans.

A St. Louis telegram, under date of Thursday, says: Capt. Henry Symmes has bought from Dan Able the Guidon, for a Benton trip. He having lost faith in New Orleans steamboats, invests largely in small boats. George Harris, second clerk of the steamer Kate Hart, has been locked up on a charge of embezzeling a watch entrusted to his care by a passenger, and of obtaining money under false pretenses. A bill passed in the Missouri Legislature yesterday exempting steamboats from all city and county taxes, save wharfage. The Only Chance and Cora left for Benton, with a few passengers. A Mr. Codgell, who was in St. Joseph yesterday, is seventy-three years old. He has his sixth wife and thirty-two children, to each of whom he has given a farm. He is still worth over $100,000, and cannot read. The heaviest snow storm of the season visited Cheyenne and along the Union Pacific Railroad yesterday. Several trains were snowed in. The river here is about stationary. The rain continued falling all night, and the sky is still clouded.

The New York left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Thursday, and the Leonidas and Argosy were advertised to follow on Friday.

Says the Cincinnati *Commercial*: Mr. Dan. Morton, after following the profession of steamboat building in Cincinnati for nearly thirty years, has concluded to retire to the quiet life of farming. He has built a number of the fastest and most splendid steamers navigating the Western and Southern waters, including the Telegraph, Jacob Strader, United States, America, Natchez, Princess and Charmer. In the meantime, he has lost an independent fortune in bad debts. He is still full of vigor, and, we fear he will find country life too quiet for his active characteristics. His long and able experience, admirably qualifies him for superintending the construction of steamers.

Captain Symmes has bought the steamer Guidon of Captain Dan Able, and sold to the latter his interest in the Mollie Able. The Guidon was valued at $12,000 in the trade, and the Mollie Able at $70,000. Symmes will take the Guidon to Fort Benton.

The Louisville *Courier* says Capt. L. De Haven is on his way to that city to close contracts for building his new steamer Alpha at that place. The Memphis papers say, however, that he is on his way to Madison to superintend the building of his new steamer.

The Cairo *Democrat* says Captain Conway of the Marble City, put a poor woman and her two children ashore in the woods some distance from any house or shelter.

The Messrs. Lattimers, who entered suit for damages against the city of Columbus, Ky., for the loss of the steamer P. B. Cheeney, have lost their suit upon the plea that action was barred by the statute of limitation. It will be remembered that the boat was seized at Columbus, by unknown parties in 1861, and forcibly carried South.

The Louisville Courier says that, in old times, they had a daily line of packets between that port and St. Louis, and suggests that one or more boats like the Legal Tender could make regular paying trips now.

A HUMAN WRECK.—In our regular rambles we cannot fail to notice a number of wrecks, of steamboatmen that a few years ago were among the most respected of that class. Any day there can be seen hanging around a store near Olive street, a wreck of a man—a miserable looking shattered man, clad in rags, with a pinched, hungry look, and that vacant, aimless stare which tells of hope and energy totally blasted and gone—a man, who, not long since, was the "glass of fashion and the mould of form." Five or six years ago we knew him as a commander of one of our finest Mississippi steamers—a proud, capable spirited man of business, with reputation and resources sufficienz to sustain any enterprise. There was a day when he was considered rich and could have retired from the world's stage a happy man. Poor, poor man! To-day he lives on charity, knowing not often where he will get the scant meal that keeps life; now and then picking up a little from friends who knew him in the glad days of his prosperity. To look upon his wasted form, and depressed, forlorn face, he presents a sad wreck upon the sands of time. There is no use disguising the cause. It was intemperance. How many are there daily rushing on the same end. Alas! we fear too many!—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

Rivers and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—River rising fast, with eighteen feet in the canal. Weather cloudy.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Weather cloudy, and a little warm.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 28.—5 cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; 30 do do, Nimick & Co; 3 do do, Jas Wood, Son & Co; 1 do do, Rees, Graff & Dull; 220 bags malt, W H Garrard; 100 bbls flour, owner; 1 car rye, D Wallace; 37 crocks apple butter, Vangorder & Shepard; 200 bxs glass, Ihmsen & Son; 1 bbl whisky, Jos S Finch; 9 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 5 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 36 sks barley, W J Meek; 64 sks timothy seed, owner; 13 doz brooms, Arbuckles & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 hf bbl butter, W J Steel & Bro; 5 bbls green apples, H Rea Jr; 6 do do, 1 keg apple butter, 1 do cherries, W H Graff; 1 car bulk meat, E H Myers & Co; 100 bbls flour, J B Doe; 100 do do, Head Metzgar; 100 do do, Culp & Shepard; 199 sks, 150 bbls do, owner; 50 do do, S Ewart & Co; 15 bxs crackers, Reymer & Bro.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 28.—10 tons pig iron, Davis, Sluffer & Co; 2 do do, Union Iron Mills; 360 bars railroad iron, H Blackstone; 50 bbls oil, W McCutcheon; 20 hf bbl herring, Busker & Craft; 24 bxs hardware, Secomb & Co; 1 kg tobacco, John Megraw; 2 plows, H & J McCrea; 50 bbls vinegar, H Gerwig; 25 sacks oats, H Childs & Co; 30 bdls rakes, Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co; 130 do chairs, 11 do rockers, Bedford Chair Co; 19 sks rye, Dan Wallace; 24 bxs concentrated lye, Pitts Salt Co; 15 bbls knobs, Jones, Nimick & Co; 6 bbls dry peaches, 4 kgs lard, W H Graff & Co; 25 jugs maple molasses, Vangorder & Shepard; 3 bdls paper, Hostetter & Smith; 11 sks rags, Morrow & Sanders; 3 bbls seed, Haworth, McDonald & Co; 5 kgs butter, Atwell & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 28.—1 car corn, Stewart & Langenheim; 20 sks oats, J C Wilson; 2 bbls eggs, R & A Carson; 14 bales tow and twine, H Gerwig & Co; 6 sks cloverseed, 10 bbls eggs, Owens & Kennedy; 2 cars staves, Ralya & Robertson; 387 sks barley, J Rhodes & Co; 1 car woodenware, Kennedy & Lothrop; 13 sks wheat, 6 Bruce; 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 100 hides, A & J Groetzinger; 2 cars wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 55 sks oats, 15 do rye, J J Doud; 7 bbls peas, C Reese.

PITTSBURGH COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R., March 28.—100 bbls flour, C B Leech; 1 car staves, C C Smith; 1 do do, Miller & Crisp; 1 do do, G Eberhart; 2 do scrap iron T Maloney; 10 bales hops, Arbuckles & Co; 1 hlf bbl butter, W H Graff; 36 sks rags, Markle & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, J J Pettit; 5 bbls tobacco, Rodelheim & Co; 3 tes sausage, J Lippincott; 21 pkgs tobacco, W L Jones; 1 hhd do W & D Rinehart; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 28—103 bbls tar, Nat Ref Co; 45 bgs rye, J S Finch; 2 bbls eggs 2 bxs butter, H Riddle; 53 bgs wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 5 pkgs rags, W M Gormley; 3 cars metal, McKnight, Porter & Co; 2 do do, H Woodsides; 2 pkgs butter and eggs, J F Cochran; 1 bbl eggs, Knox & Orr; 7 pkgs potatoes, L J Blanchard.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 27.—9 sks rags, Gay & Welsh; 80 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 1 bbl molasses, Watt & Wilson; 7 bbls flour, 47 brooms, 2 bbls maple molasses, A Yout; 3 rolls leather, John Thomas; 127 coils rope, 8 sks twine, Fulton, Bollman & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, March 27.—1 car grain, W J Meek; 1 box butter, 1 bbl onions, H Riddle; 2 bbls eggs, 1 sack feathers, Voigt & Co; 8 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 3 kegs apple butter, Shomaker & Lang.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR FORT BENTON AND THE **GOLD MINES.**

REES FAST LINE.

The Splendid Light Draught Steamers

IMPORTER.....J. A. WILLIAMS, Master.

IDA REES.....WM. ALBERT, Master.

SILVER LAKE.....JOHN TODD, Master.

The IDA REES will commence receiving on TUESDAY, and the IMPORTER will positively leave on SATURDAY, April 4th, at 4 P. M., and will take freight for all points on the Missouri river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD.

mh28 AGENTS.

CINCINNATI PACKET.—FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, POMEROY, GALLIPOLIS, BIG SANDY, IRONTON, PORTSMOUTH, MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI.—The elegant side-wheel passenger steamer ST. CHARLES, C. A. DRAVO, Commander; A. ROBINSON, Jr., Clerk.

LEAVES EVERY FRIDAY, at 12 M..

Connecting at Cincinnati with Packets and Railroads to Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and St. Louis. Also to the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Freight or passengers receipted through either by rail or river.

Especial attention given to Orders and Way Business.

CHAS. BARNES, JAS. COLLINS, } Agents.

mh28

ALLEGHENY RIVER PACKET LINE leaves every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

At 3 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Irwin street.

This line is composed of the following boats:

IDA REES No. 2, R. REES, Master, W. F. STEWART, Clerk.

ECHO No. 3, E. GORDON, Master, A. D. RUSSELL, Clerk.

The above Boats were built expressly for the trade, have superior accommodations and attentive officers. mh24

EXPRESS LINE.—FOR ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, REED LANDING, LA CROSSE, GALENA, DUBUQUE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT AND BURLINGTON.—The splendid passenger steamer GLASGOW.....GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Comd'r,

Will leave for above and all intermediate points as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAS. COLLINS, CHAS. BARNES, } Agents.

mh30

FOR ST. LOUIS, LEXINGTON, KANSAS CITY, WYANDOTTE, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOE AND OMAHA.—The fine steamer ARMADILLO.....Capt. D. L. HENDRICKSON,

Will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 4th. Passengers and shippers can rely on the Armadillo going through as advertised.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

CHAS. BARNES, JAS. COLLINS, } Agents.

mh30

FOR ST. LOUIS AND THE ILLINOIS RIVER.—The fine steamer KATE PUTNAM.....Capt. J. H. LIGHTNER.

Will leave as above THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

mh28 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK, GALENA, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.—The fine passenger steamer MESSENGER.....Capt. JESSE DEAN

Will leave as above THIS DAY, at 4 P. M.

FLACK, COLLINGWOOD, C. BARNES, JAS. COLLINS, } Agents.

mh21

REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET FOR CINCINNATI.—The fine steamer ARGOSY.....Capt. VANDERGRIFT,

W. H. Scull, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every WEDNESDAY at noon.

C. BARNES, JAS. COLLINS, JOHN FLACK, } Agents.

mh21

FOR NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer AMERICA.....Capt. ADAM POE,

Will leave as above on THIS DAY, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOHN FLACK, CHAS. BARNES, Or, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR MONTANA, FORT BENTON AND THE GOLD MINES.—The fine new steamer ANDREW ACKLEY.....Capt. GARRETT BOLIE.

Will leave for above ports on THIS DAY. The above boat is entirely new, was built expressly for that trade, and has the Government contracts.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

W. J. KOUNTZ, JAMES COLLINS, Agent

FOR ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.—The fine steamer GLENDALE.....J. H. HARE, Master.

Will leave for St. Louis and all points on the Missouri River on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board. mh28

STEAMSHIPS,

STEAM TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, TWICE A WEEK.

THE INMAN LINE,

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY,—carrying the U. S. Mail. Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France. Apply at the Company's offices,

WM. BINGHAM, JR., Exclusive Agent to Book Cabin Passengers, 54 FIFTH STREET, Adams Express Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORDINANCES.

ALLEGHENY.

AN ORDINANCE defining the DUTIES OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the duties of the Survey Committee shall be as follows, viz: They shall have charge of all surveys ordered for the boundary lines of the consolidated city; to fix and establish permanent monuments along said lines so as to distinctly define the limits of the city; to have charge of all surveys for the purpose of laying out new streets or straightening old streets in the district added to the city by consolidation, and to get up plans of the same similar to the present "City District Plan." They shall have monuments planted at all intersections or angles of streets in said district. They shall establish the width of all streets, lanes or alleys, and get up a chart of grades for the same, all of which shall be submitted to Councils for their approval.

SEC. 2. All matters in dispute as to street lines and location of new streets through private property, shall be referred to this Committee, who shall examine all complaints on the ground, and their decision in the matter shall be final, (whenever approved by Councils.)

SEC. 3. They shall authorize the City Engineer to employ a competent Corps of Engineers to carry on the above work, under his direction, supervision and control, the Committee reserving the right to confirm or reject any appointment made by the City Engineer on this corps.

SEC. 4. They shall keep a regular journal of their proceedings, which shall remain in the City Engineer's office, and deliver the same to the Committee which may succeed them; they shall present to Councils at the last stated meeting in December of each year, a full report of their proceedings, exhibiting in detail an account of the appropriation made by Councils of the disbursements made by them, and of the objects accomplished or services performed in pursuance of the same.

SEC. 5. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY, President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH MCMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this 27th day of March, 1868.

mh28zm30 JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

MALT.—500 BUSHELS FALL BARLEY MALT,

Received and for sale by

McBANE & ANJER,

141 WATER STREET.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1868.

BELTING.—Leather and Gum Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing, Gaskets, &c., of the best quality and at lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction; also, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS, fe19 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

M. STEELE.....J. A. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c.

No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

JAMES B. MEANOR.....JOS. HARPER

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

329 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCES—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank; J. S. Dilworth & Co., R. T. Kennedy & Bro. ja31:t24

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RICHARD.

KEIL & RICHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, MILL FEED, &c., &c.,

349 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

my24:b&f

ROBERT KNOX, Jr.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Office, 413 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

No. 396 PENN STREET.

ap18:x89

ALEX. M'BANE.....J. B. ANJER.

McBANE & ANJER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE GENERALLY, No. 141 WATER STREET, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh. je5

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, No. 16 MARKET STREET, corner of First, Pittsburgh. fe22:m3

SHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, &c., Nos. 172 and 174 WOOD STREET, near Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no8:m55

JOHN I. HOUSE.....EDW. HOUSE.....WM. H. HOUSE.

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. au24

ROBT. KNOX.....ANDREW KNOX

R. KNOX & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE GENERALLY, No. 79 DIAMOND, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City ja17:r87

DAY, CRAWFORD, COMMISSION MERCHANT IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS, OLD WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK AND CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited. oc3

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, 112 and 114 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

J. B. CANFIELD & SON, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, and Wholesale Dealers in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Oils, Dried Fruit and Produce generally, Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh. ja12:r88

OILS.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

SPERM LUBRICATING OILS,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

No. 19 Irwin Street.

PITTSBURGH.

WARING AND KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS.

WARING, KING & CO.,

127 Walnut Street.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand--"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products.

Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL' BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin streets.

Philadelphia Office—127 WALNUT ST. ap1:w2

J. C. BUFFUM....C. A. KEHEW...W. H. WHITEHEAD.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS.

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

FURNITURE.

118. PRACTICAL 118.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEMON & WEISE,

NO. 118 FOURTH STREET.

Constantly on hand every variety of PARLOR and CHAMBER FURNITURE, together with a complete assortment of common Furniture at reduced prices.

Those in want of anything in our line are cordially invited to call before purchasing.

Work guaranteed.

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TOBACCO AND CIGARS

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY

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F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. F. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
Editors and Managers.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly.	
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MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1868.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: *Second page—Poetry, Ephemeries, Miscellaneous. Third page—Financial Matters in New York, River News, Markets by Telegraph, Imports by Railroads, Railway Time Tables, &c. Sixth page—Finance and Trade, Home Markets. Seventh Page—An interesting and spicy letter from New York, and other reading matter.*

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 138½.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER, always valuable, is this morning more than usually interesting. It is worth reading, if only to see how successfully a Democratic electioneering dodge has been foiled, and how shallow are the pretensions of that party on the score of economy and retrenchment.

WE HEARTILY ENDORSE the eulogy with which our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, is recommended by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, for the highest place in the legal councils of the government. At an early day we hope to be able to reprint the article in which our cotemporary pays a well merited tribute to the professional ability and sterling patriotism of the present Representative from the Twenty-third District.

THAT ARKANSAS has adopted her new Constitution, is so probable that we are almost inclined to announce it as a fact. Alabama is now out of the woods. Georgia and North Carolina promise their acceptance by large majorities. And, in the other States, the friends of the Union will find victory the easier since Congress has taught an effective lesson to their opponents. The experience of Alabama will now serve as a caution rather than as an encouragement.

MOST NATIONAL BANKS have found it convenient, if not indispensable, to the acceptable prosecution of business, to keep considerable amounts of money on deposit at one or more commercial centers, to which their respective vicinages are tributary. This enables them to sell sight drafts to their customers, in sums to suit, and to redeem their circulating notes without subjecting holders who wish to convert them to the expense and delay of sending them home. On the weekly average of these deposits the banks draw interest at a low rate. The Senate shows a disposition to prevent the taking of this interest—upon what considerations of public utility we fail to see. Gen. CAMERON, actuated by long experience as a banker, makes vigorous opposition to the proposition.

ON SATURDAY the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county made a decision upon the application of Mr. VASHON, a colored gentleman, teacher of a public school in Allegheny, for admission to its bar, on the ground of comity, he having formerly been a practitioner in the Supreme Court of New York, and holding certificate to that effect. The application was denied.

Judge STOWE held that the applicant had not brought himself within the rule of comity, and so could not avail himself of it. He then went on to declare that all that was said on the matter of color, when this case was first under consideration, was altogether irrelevant. We thought and said so at the time, but the Judge did not then agree with us in opinion. We feel complimented that he has, to that extent, finally adopted our view of the case.

Notwithstanding this strong expression on the part of Judge STOWE, his colleague, Judge MELLON, saw proper to go "outside of the question," and indulge in a long and turgid disquisition upon the propriety of blacks participating with whites in making and administering the laws. He maintained that blacks and whites ought to be entirely separated in such action, and hence would not grant the application on the ground of comity, nor unless compelled by positive law, which he could not disregard. Since he feels so, we are not sorry he has put his sentiments on record.

THE TRIAL TO-DAY.

At noon to-day the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON will commence before the Senate. The proceedings will be initiated by the Managers, in whose behalf General BUTLER will open the case for the people, in an argument which it is understood will be long, able and exhaustive. He will be followed, doubtless, although not to-day, by counsel for Mr. JOHNSON, after which, as the trial proceeds, will come the introduction of the evidence, on either side. Upon the extent and varied character of this testimony hang all speculations as to the probable duration of the trial. When the evidence shall all be in, the arguments of counsel, summing up and closing the case for submission to the Court, cannot probably occupy more than a week, there being fortunately some limit to numbers and physical capacity. As to the probable duration of the entire proceedings, we have only to say that it is entirely a matter of speculation, opinions varying from two to five or even six weeks. No other business will stand in the way of impeachment, the Senate rules prescribing that the trial shall proceed with all despatch and from day to day, Sundays excepted, until completed.

CUSTODY OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Mr. BULL, of Philadelphia, has brought before the House of Representatives at Harrisburg a scheme for creating a Board of Commissioners to take care of the public moneys. Of this Commission the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer are to be members. The Treasurer is to have a salary of five thousand dollars a year, and to have no incidental emoluments. Doubtless, this scheme had its origin in the popular impression that State Treasurers, for years past, have made vast gains by depositing public moneys entrusted to their keeping in banks, and drawing interest, at greater or less rate, thereupon.

During or shortly after the Treasurership of Mr. MCGRAW a law was passed to prevent this use of the public funds. This was owing to the belief that he had made considerable gains by loaning the surplus in his custody. That law, if we mistake not, is unrepealed, though probably, in point of practice, a dead letter.

State Treasurers are responsible for the safe keeping of all moneys committed to them. Heavy bonds are given by them to make the Commonwealth secure against loss. How shall a Treasurer keep moneys for which he is answerable? Shall he keep it in his pocket, or bed-room bureau, or office safe, or in banks? It is natural for a Treasurer to keep public moneys as he would keep his own. If he is a prudent business man, and has a large balance unemployed, he will deposit it in one or more banks, such as he may select, and on the best terms he can make. This, we doubt not, is what all State Treasurers do, law or no law. Why should a law exist to prevent them from doing this? As they and their bondsmen are liable to make all losses good, it would seem to follow, as a natural right, that they should be at liberty to adopt such means for safe-keeping as may comport with their best judgments. It would benefit the banks to require them to deposit the public moneys therein, if at all, without interest, but we do not see wherein that arrangement could advantage the State. According to the tenor of the existing law this is what Treasurers are directed to do in case they use banks at all.

If it is thought well to have interest realized from deposits of public moneys accrue to the emolument of the Treasury rather than of the Treasurer, then some competent authority ought to designate what banks shall be employed, and on what conditions. It would necessarily follow that the Treasurer should be relieved from responsibilities in case of the failure of a bank or banks holding such deposits. To put a Treasurer under constraint, and still hold him answerable, would violate all the sentiments of equity.

Beyond these several schemes, another is practicable. A Sub-Treasury can be created with one or more Commissioners to preside over it. Under this scheme the State would provide a place for the custody of the moneys, incur the expense of watching it, and bear the loss in case of burglary. What the Commissioner or Commissioners would be answerable for would be for putting all public moneys coming into their hands into this place, and paying it out upon proper vouchers. As the ballances on hand would remain idle, no increase would come from them.

This latter system has been tried, and with most satisfactory results, in Ohio, and has even been applied to the custody of county funds as well as to those belonging to the State. The Governor is empowered, from time to time, as often as he may see proper, to appoint Inspectors to overhaul the Sub-Treasury, count the cash, examine the vouchers, go over the books, and do all other acts and things requisite thoroughly to sift the condition of the establishment. We are inclined to think this is decidedly the best system yet proposed. But it will be well for the Legislature to consider the whole matter before radically breaking in upon the existing system.

LIGHT IN ALABAMA.

A question of great difficulty to our friends in Congress,—a question in fact second only in importance to impeachment—has been and in a degree continues to be this:—What shall be done with Alabama? The claims of the loyal population of that State to recognition, the obstacles effectively opposed to restoration by the successful tactics of her unreconstructed rebels, the clamors with which her Northern allies have assailed the policy of Congress as a failure, the dangers inherent in any proposition which looks to an indirect abandonment of that policy by its friends, and the universal wish of all true patriots that every State of the Union shall be, as speedily as may be safe, restored to all its practical relations,—all these considerations have embarrassed this question with difficulties for which there seemed to be no hope of a successful and just solution.

We have now to thank Judge Spalding of Ohio, for presenting a basis for the adjustment of this serious question, which is honorable, just, constitutional and practical. His bill, offered as a substitute on Saturday, although at first accepted with some natural reluctance by other gentlemen of equally distinguished ability and patriotism, at last received the saction of the House, by the affirmative vote of every Republican member, and has gone up to the Senate. We are confident that it will be approved by that body, and become a law before this week closes.

The text of the bill is fully reported in our dispatches. It sweeps away the illegal, unconstitutional creation of "my policy" in the shape of civil government, which an usurping President called into being in that State. It reserves to Congress, and Congress in the same bill executes, its constitutional power of providing a temporary civil authority for that people. The provisional government thus established is based upon the Constitution and ordinances adopted by the late Convention, which a majority of its voters approved, and which would have accomplished the inauguration of a permanent civil authority, had this not been forbidden by an unwise requirement in the reconstruction law, since repealed. These provisional authorities will assume control of the State affairs, and their first duty will be to submit again to the people, for its sanction as the *permanent* organic law, the same Constitution which was once approved, but which did not meet the unwise conditions referred to. When that Constitution and accompanying ordinances shall be adopted, when the Legislature shall have ratified the fourteenth amendatory article, and when Congress shall have accepted the Constitution as Republican in form, the State will once more find itself re-established in all its federal rights.

This measure saves the Congressional policy of reconstruction; it meets the necessities of the Union people of Alabama; it strips the present military protectorate of all its possible dangers; it abolishes the mischievious creations of ANDREW JOHNSON, the President and his "policy" vanishing together from the sight of a patient and long-suffering people, and it affords to every patriotic heart solid reasons for the hope that the obscurity of the Southern night is now closing in a bright and cheering dawn.

THE JUDICIAL FUNCTION OF THE SENATE.

The proposition that the Senate should surrender its constitutional function in impeachment trials, and descend from its high judicial prerogatives, to become merely the jury which receives, from a Chief Justice on the bench, the law on all points which may arise, whether interlocutory or final, is a tolerably bold presumption upon the ignorance or the good nature of Senators. Yet it has been recently propounded by Mr. JOHNSON'S friends, who declare that it meets the sanction of Judge CHASE and of the majority of his fellow judges of the Supreme Court.

We do not know which is most to be admired, the impudence or the absurdity of this proposition. It is impudent, because it is offered only as a short and direct cut to the complete exclusion of the Senate from the function, which, by the Constitution, reposes in its body alone. This offer is of course made in the interest of a hoped for release of the accused through the rulings of the Court which are anticipated to be friendly. It is absurd, because it divests an impeachment of all its peculiar province, its power of investigation, its latitude of opinion, its breadth and scope of regard for the highest public interests, its exalted freedom from the minor obligations which must control a petit jury in the consideration of offences which the law has precisely defined. It would grant the whole question—that impeachment can lie only for an indictable offense, and would at one breath blow aside every consideration of the public safety, of the national life. Impeachment is the process of peaceful revolution, by which our fathers provided that the Republic might free itself from a confessed enemy to the public peace, without resorting to the violent expedient of armed resistance and forcible expulsion. Yet this proposition would submit the question of the guilt or innocence of an usurping ruler to the discretion, not of the highest tribunal of the people, but of a single judge. Admit that one shall thus interpret the law, and no amount of proof of guilty acts could overbear his decisions. To his integrity alone would be entrusted the peace, the very life of the nation. No man lives who should be, or was intended to be, exposed to such a temptation. What the Constitution means is that, in the coming of any great emergency of danger from an incompetent or an usurping ruler, the question of his retention or dismission shall be remitted only to that tribunal of the people which is the highest delegated repository of its sovereign power. Such is the Senate, and such are the functions which it now proceeds to exercise.

"A SUM of money was appropriated, last year, amounting to many thousands of dollars, in aid of a charitable institution in one of the western cities of this State, and was shamefully misapplied, not more than half of several thousand dollars coming to the object for which the whole amount was appropriated. The reason for this is, that no responsibility is attached to the disbursement of such funds. The State receives no account of its faithful application, and if the parties into whose hands it falls, are dishonest, they can steal what they want of such funds, and there is no power in existence to call them to trial or punish them for the act."—*State Guard.*

We have no idea what "charitable institution" is referred to above, and sincerely hope the imputation rests upon a material misapprehension of essential facts; but independently of this case, and upon general principles, we think public moneys ought not to be appropriated to private establishments, or to any establishments over the management of which the Commonwealth has not full and undisputed control. Even then, a system of rigid accountability ought to be enforced.

RHODE ISLAND elects a Governor and Legislature on Wednesday. Connecticut and Wisconsin hold elections next week, the first for the State and Legislative offices, and the second for a Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court.

WE beg the *Post* to excuse us. Observation had induced upon us the impression that "swearing" was a Democratic accomplishment.

Linseed Oil Works Destroyed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 29.—The linseed oil works of Gould & Brothers were destroyed by fire this morning. The establishment was one of the most extensive in the country, having a capacity of three thousand bushels per day and employing about forty men. The loss is variously estimated, but cannot be less than a quarter of a million dollars. The machinery alone was valued at $100,000.

Nine Persons Burned to Death.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, March 28.—The house of a farmer naued Lambert, at Wareham, twenty-five miles from here, took fire Wednesday night. Mr. Lambert, with seven of his children and a man servant were burned to death.

Fire at Boston.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, March 29.—The Methodist Church on Warren street, in the Harlan district, and two small dwellings adjoining, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $25,000.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1868.

The appropriation bill has been up in the Senate since Tuesday, having occupied three days, morning and afternoon. It was materially amended, mainly by increasing the salaries of the State officers, and adding a great many small appropriations for local charities. Considerable fight was made on these local charity appropriations, the vote being generally twenty-five to seven; but as it was rendered certain that all these appropriations would have to be given up, in Committee of Conference, if the bill reached there, the voting of them into the bill was more an evidence on the part of the Senate of its willingness to grant them, if it could, than a determination to adhere to them.

When the appropriations for clerks in the Adjutant General's office were reached, Mr. Wallace made one of his usual speeches, moving to cut down the salary from $1,800 to $1,500. He said that the war was now over, and the heavy labors of the Adjutant General's office were also over. Now, therefore, was the time to begin retrenchment, and to begin it *there*. If was absolutely essential that retrenchment should be established; that the expenditures of the State should be brought within the limit of its means. We must put our feet down firmly, here and now, and cut off all unnecessary expenses. The Republicans took him at his word and the reduction was made—twenty-six to five.

But lo! when, shortly after the Senate reached the section fixing the pay of the Supreme Judges at $5,500, and a motion was made to increase it to $7,500, and when it was earnestly opposed by Mr. Errett and Mr. Brown, of Northampton, as a willful waste of the public money, paying to our Judges salaries $1,500 higher than those paid to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, up jumps Mr. Wallace, so rampant just now for retrenchment, and urged the adoption of the amendment, avowing that these poor Judges cannot live on $5,500 per year, and that it is the duty of the State to give them enough to enable them to lay up a fortune before they retire.

Mr. Errett urged that if there was a good reason for retrenchment any where it was good here. The Supreme Court Judges are not compelled to live in Philadelphia, they are not compelled, either, to set up expensive establishments, on fashionable streets in houses costing $3,000 a year rent, nor to live in the style of nabobs; and if they choose to indulge in this luxurious style, the State is not compelled to foot the bill. The salary of $5,500 is abundant for any Judge content to live in Republican simplicity; and if Judges have expensive tastes they should gratify them at their own cost.

Mr. Wallace, however, brought up the bulk of his Democratic strength to the support of this motion, to increase the salary to $7,500, and it passed by the following voto:

Yeas—Messrs. Beck, Burnett, Coleman, Connell, Davis, Fisher, Glatz, Lowry, McCandless, McConaughy, McIntyre, Nagle, Randall, Ridgway, Searight, Stinson, Wallace—17.

Nays—Messrs. Billingfelt, Brown, (Lawrence,) Brown, (Mercer,) Brown, (Northampton,) Cowles, Errett, Jackson, Landon, Linderman, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Taylor, Worthington, Graham, Speaker—14.

It will be seen that every democrat but three (Jackson, Linderman and Brown, of Northampton,) voted with Mr. Wallace for this donation of $10,000 to the Judges of the Supreme Court. This, then, is the democratic idea of Retrenchment—to take off $300 from a poor clerk and add $10,000 to the salaries of the Supreme Judges.

When the section was reached, fixing the salaries of the President Judges throughout the State, Mr. Burnett, (democrat,) moved to raise their salaries from $3,500 to $4,000. Mr. Errett, called attention to this as the legitimate result of the increase just voted to the Supreme Court. The Senator from Clearfield could make eloquent speeches in favor of reducing clerks' salaries, but he and his friends on that side of the House could not resist the temptation to increase the salaries of those who already had enough.

This brought out Mr. Wallace, who at once took the back track, and finding that the adoption of the amendment would be a stinging comment upon his Retrenchment speech, opposed it. The amendment did not prevail; and a similar effort to increase the salaries of Associate Judges first to $500 and then to $400, also failed.

A long fight took place on the appropriation to complete the military history of the State. The Democrats opposed it, on the ground, as Mr. Searight said, that they did not want a military history of the State. They would gladly, he said, wipe out all record of it, and forget that it had ever taken place. The appropriation, however, was made. Mr. McCandless and Davis, Democrats, did not concur in this view of Mr. Searight's.

When the appropriation to Dixmont Hospital was up, Mr. Lowry, Dr. Worthington and others, without opposing the appropriation, urged the necessity of a Bureau of State Charities, to examine into the management of all institutions receiving State aid, that the Legislature might have reliable evidence upon which to base its benefactions. This discussion was long and interesting; and the Senate Committee, lately appointed for that purpose, will doubtless report in favor of the establishment of such a bureau.

The appropriation of ten thousand dollars to the Northern Home for Friendless Children, which is regarded as a State, and not a local charity, called out a long debate. Mr. Glatz moved to reduce it to $5,000, and among others, Mr. Wallace urged this reduction strongly. Several gentlemen opposed this reduction, including Mr. Worthington, Mr. Lowry, Mr. Fisher, and others, all of whom spoke strongly and ably; and Mr. Errett said he thought Mr. Wallace's speech (on the ground of retrenchment) would have been much more pertinent if made before the vote was taken on the motion adding ten thousand dollars to the salary of the Supreme Judges. It seemed queer economy to take five thousand from the poor orphans, and give double the amount to Judges already in the receipt of comfortable salaries. The amendment, however, did not prevail.

On the local charities, as I have said, there was a prolonged skirmish, but they all went through, by a vote of about twenty-five to seven, Mr. Wallace and another Democrat, and five Republicans, constituting the minority.

When the bill came up, this morning, on its final passage, it was evident that Mr. Wallace was big with a speech, which he intended to use as a campaign document, charging that the bill was extravagant in its appropriations, that it was passed by a Republican legislature, and that that party, therefore, were responsible for it. The previous question, was, in consequence, called and carried, thus cutting off this eloquent speech. Mr. Wallace tried very hard to get in a motion to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment, so as to reduce the appropriations, hoping to get a party vote on it, and make it a part of his campaign document; but the previous question was too much for him.

It now became apparent that the democratic Senators, under the lead of Mr. Wallace, intended to vote in a body against the bill, on the ground of extravagance, and to try and make party capital of it, although nearly every democrat voted for every appropriation in it, and had thereby made it extravagant. Quite a number of our friends, therefore, determined to break up this scheme, and accordingly, when the vote was taken on the bill by yeas and nays, voted with the democrats, thus killing the bill. They were resolved that the appropriation bill should not be made a subject of party capital, and let the democrats take the responsibility of letting it stay dead, or resume it by a motion to reconsider.

What the result will be, it is hard, just now, to tell. The bill is dead, unless a motion is made within five days to reconsider: and if this motion is not made a new bill will have to be framed. In that case the final adjournment will not come before the First of May. ALLEGHENY.

Legislative Jobbing.

We have always opposed, upon the simplest and plainest grounds of principle, what is usually and properly characterized as "special legislation." We have held that the existing body of the statute law, in any of its general provisions, should be approached, by way of amendment or repeal, only after the experience of the Courts, the general sentiment of the profession, and the concurring opinions of citizens, shall have established the propriety of a change. Yet more decidedly, have we ever disapproved, and felt it our duty to denounce, the abuse of the high law-making prerogative, in prostituting it to private, special interests. Whenever we have observed—and it has been quite too often in Pennsylvania—the influence of individuals or corporations brought to bear upon the State Legislature, to procure, either openly and confessedly, or under that specious show of vague generality, which is the more usual concomitant of these attempts at fraud upon the common and equal rights of the entire people of the Commonwealth, we have consistently and promptly protested. We protest in the name of the public integrity, of the settled and well-known principles of the law, of the prerogative of sovereignty which is thus made merchandize and parceled out to the highest bidder. We have protested that such an abuse of the high trust which we have confided to our law-makers only for the greater good of the entire people, should not be permitted to unsettle and shatter the very foundations of private rights and put each or any of them at the mercy of the profligate legislation-mongers whose corruptions are the curse of more Capitols than ours. We protest, again, that the laws of our Commonwealth this day recognize and protect not one single right of person, reputation or property which special legislation, if permitted at all, may not snatch for him in a day and for a price. We make no special charges of corruption, or of undue indulgence for private or special interests, against the present or any other Legislature of Pennsylvania. Nor do we refer to any specific instances of its disregard of the essential principle of public necessity which alone justifies any legislation whatever. For all law, primarily, infringes upon a greater or less degree of private rights; but the consideration of the general needs entitles the majority of the people to govern the whole by its enactments. But the evil of which we speak and to which alone our remarks are now directed, is widespread and of long-standing. Other States than ours, other Legislatures than that now sitting at our Capitol are equally, and perhaps more, amenable to this just complaint. We wish we could name a Legislature of any State, in any year of the last score, and of whatever party, that has been spotlessly free from this great crime, for crime it is—of legislation-mongering, cutting off laws by the small to suit private interests and to the damage of other interests both private and public. And we trust that the people, of all parties, will mark, and remember with its condemnation, that man, be he whom he may, who thus forgets his high station and becomes the paid broker of a private intrigue.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Clinton Iron Works in Monongahela Borough Destroyed — Loss $80,000—Over One Hundred Men Thrown Out of Employment.

A fire, more disastrous in its consequences than any that has preceded it for a considerable time, occurred in Monongahela Borough about nine o'clock Saturday night at the extensive nail and sheet iron works of Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., known as the Clinton Iron Works, situated nearly opposite the foot of Wood street. When the fire was first discovered the flames had spread over the greater portion of the building, and so rapid was their progress that the entire structure was one sheet of flames before any effort could be made to check the devouring element. The alarm was given from Box 4, at Ferry and Short streets, and several of the fire companies from the city repaired to the scene of conflagration; but owing to the fact that the nearest fire plug was fully a thousand feet distant, and it of only sufficient capacity to supply one engine, they could offer but little resistance to the work of destruction. Some of the steamers, after considerable delay, succeeded in obtaining a supply of water from the river, of which they made excellent use in preventing the fire from spreading to the adjoining buildings. The entire department deserve the highest praise for the energy displayed in endeavoring to overcome the difficulties with which they were surrounded to prevent the destruction of the contiguous property. Several members of the Eagle Company escaped serious injury, and perhaps instant death, by the falling of one of the huge smoke stacks, while they were directing a stream of water on the burning building.

The loss to Graff, Bennett & Company will not fall far short of sixty thousand dollars, not more than one-half of which, we are informed, is covered by insurance, the principal part of which is in the following Companies: Manufacturers, Eureka, German, North American, Pittsburgh, and Boatmen's.

The building was a frame structure, eighty by one hundred and thirty feet, and contained forty-three nail machines, in addition to rolls, shears, and in fact, all the machinery necessary for manufacturing nails from iron in its raw state.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, which can only be explained by supposing it to have been the work of an incendiary. The works always stopped at noon on Saturday, when the fires are all removed, and on last Saturday there was but one fire in the building during the day, which was in the "bluing room," and, as previously, the fire was removed from it at noon, all the other fires having been drowned out the night before.

The greatest sufferers by the disaster will be the employes of the establishment, nearly a hundred of whom will be thrown out of employment for weeks at least, and perhaps months, while many of them have families depending upon their daily labor for support. An excellent field is here opened for the wealthy philanthropist, to gratify his heaven born desire to ameliorate the sufferings and relieve the temporal wants of his fellow men.

The building destroyed was erected in October, 1866. The similar structure occupying the ground previous to that time was destroyed by fire in September of that year.

The view of the conflagration from the north bank of the river was grand in the extreme, and while the spectator doubtless deprecated the destruction, he could not but admire the magnificent grandeur of the spectacle.

We learn from a member of the firm that the disaster will not interfere with their contracts in any way, as they have sufficient stock on hand to fill all outstanding orders, and that it is their intention to rebuild immediately.

Young Men's Christian Association—Interesting Meeting.

The Young Men's Christian Association held a regular monthly meeting at their rooms Saturday evening last. Mr. H. K. Porter presided, with E. T. Cook as secretary.

Among those in attendance (which was quite large,) we noticed Rev. M. B. Pugh, F. A. Noble, Harry Morehouse, and Col. Doty, of Springfield, Ohio.

Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The several committees having in charge the different prayer meetings reported continued success, and encouraging prospects.

At the President's suggestion, Harry Morehouse, the young English Evangelist, was unanimously elected to honorary membership.

Mr. Morehouse being called upon said he could answer a political question to-night. He had been asked whether an American could whip a Britisher, and from practical experience he could answer, yes, for he was a Britisher and they had whipped him, had heaped coals of fire upon his head and whipped him with kindness and love. He was glad to see from the large attendance, and the reports which had been received, that the spirit of the Blessed Master seemed to be in their midst, and urged the necessity and duty of continuance in the good work. They were all ambitious, but if they looked at nothing higher than this earth, they might climb the ladder of their ambition to its topmost round, or scale the mountoin of their highest hopes, and pluck the flower on its very summit, and what had they for their toil? Nothing but a flower that withers and fades in their grasp. Did they wish their labors to endure? He would give them a motto. It had been read to them to-night: "Preach the Word." In all their lives and characters, in their conversation, acts and influence, "Preach the Word." In the market-place, on the crowded streets, or in the by-ways of life, "Preach the Word." All else would fail, the flowers of earthly hope would fade, the brightest dreams of earthly glory would vanish, all that was of earth would perish, but "the Word of the Lord endureth forever".

The gentleman proceeded in this manner for some length of time, but want of space prevents a fuller report. Suffice it to say that the whole speech was replete with beauty and sparkled with eloquence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moorehouse's speech, short addresses, breathing the spirit of an earnest and active christianity, were made by Col. Doty and Rev. F. A. Noble, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—I was surprised to see my name mentioned in your paper of March 27th, in connection with the State Senatorship. I have no desire for office, and beg leave to ask that my name shall not be used in the approaching canvass.

Respectfully,
March 28, 1868. JOHN B. CLARK.

Congressional.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Some gentlemen of great simplicity and political sensitiveness have found fault with the brevity of my "card" in your paper. Will you please add the formal—"Before the Union Republican Convention."

Yours truly,
JAS. S. NEGLEY.

GOOD HEALTH

IS THE GREATEST OF ALL BLESSINGS.

And to preserve it is the privilege and duty of all.

DR. SARGENT'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS

Are the great sovereign, speedy and sure cure of the age, for Dyspepsia, either in its mildest or worst stages, and hundreds who have long suffered under the infliction of this most annoying and dangerous disease, have by the use of this invaluable medicine been restored to health and the enjoyment of life.

Is your Liver in a torpid condition of inaction, thereby deranging the whole system?

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS

Will speedily remove the secretions and restore it to a healthy state.

Are you troubled with loss of appetite, foul stomach, eructations of wind, sick headache and general derangement of the digestive organs?

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS

Are a sure, safe and permanent remedy, and by their mild but certain action will cleanse, renovate and reinvigorate the system.

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS stand high as one of the standard medicines of the age. For the cure of all diseases arising from a disordered state of the liver, as can be attested by the certificates of large numbers of our citizens who have been benefited and cured by their use.

These Pills can be obtained, either Plain or Sugar Coated, from all Druggists in the country.

IT IS AMAZING

That the feeble should totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement. It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, ALL would know that its effect is to prevent disease.

At this season the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues. Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the officinal receipts and prescribed this harmless tonic as a preventive and cure for all cases of Chills and Fever.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to DR. KEYSER, 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop. JOHN SCANLAN,

Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. Ilst these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ **NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS'** MEETING.—PITTSBURGH FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION.—At a full meeting of the Board of Directors of this Association, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a meeting of the Stockholders of the Association be held on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 2d, at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Association, for the purpose of considering the matter of disposing of the property of the Association.
G. FOLLANSBEE, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1868. mh30:n65

WANTED,
A Protestant Girl.
To do general housework. Must give good city reference. Apply at
mh30:n58 No. 31 WEBSTER ST., Allegheny.

FOR RENT,
DWELLING HOUSE, No. 366 Ridge street, Allegheny City, with nine rooms and bath room, gas, water, &c.
Apply to ISAAC N. BUNTON, at the Forge, corner of Duquesne Way and Point street, Pittsburgh, or No. 35 Stockton avenue, Allegheny City.
mh30:n60

WESTERN DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
At Pittsburgh, the 28th day of March, A.D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JACOB F. DIFFENBACHER, of Ohio township, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
mh30:n Attorney-at-law, 89 Grant street.

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
TERMS—Per session of five months, 21 weeks—Boarding, with Room and Light, $85; Tuition, $10 to $18; Washing, per dozen, 50 cents. Music, Painting and Languages extra. A deduction of 15 per cent. is made for the daughters of clergymen. The next Summer Session opens May 4th.
For catalogue apply to
Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D. D., LL. D., Sup't.
Or, Rev. A. M. REED, A. M., Principal.
Steubenville, O., March, 1868. mh30:MWF&T

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 20, 1868.

PARK ASSESSMENTS.
The Park Commission, having made their assessment on all property in the City of Allegheny, for the purpose of Park Improvement, in accordance with the Act of Assembly for the conversion of the Common Grounds into Public Parks, hereby give notice to all parties interested that they will sit in appeal on said assessments, at CITY HALL, on
Tuesday, the 7th day of April Next,
After which no exception to or appeal from said assessments can be made.
JAMES PARK, Jr.,
mh30:n61 President of Commission.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.
Saturday, April 4, at 2 1-2 o'clock P. M.,
On the premises, will be sold, that handsome new two-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 52 Ohio avenue, containing nine rooms, finished in elegant style; also three rooms in attic.
The lot fronts on Ohio avenue 53 feet, extending back 300 feet to Locust street.
Parties desiring a first class property, having all the latest improvements, will find it to their interest to attend this sale. Street cars pass every ten minutes.
SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND,
mh30 Auctioneers.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the
ESTATE OF THOMAS SCANDRETT,
Of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Penna., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
mh30:n63 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the
ESTATE OF JEFFERSON VARNEY,
Of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Penna., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
md30:n63 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING uncalled for at BUCHANAN POSTOFFICE, March 30th, 1868:

B	J	P
Boyd Lavina	Jones J	Parmer W H
Boyle John	Johnson W H	Phillips G
Boyd H E	Jones Cath	R
Barns Joseph	Jones Henry J	Robson Laura V
Black James	K	Richards M A
C	Keys James W	Roswhl Wm
Clark Alex	Kinsley Oliver	Reed Deborah
Coe Mary	Kennedy Amb'e	Rubincan S E
Cox John F	Klages C A	Rubincan Jos
CarnahanMaryA	L	S
Cleigh Bern'd	Lant Mary E	Stack Philip
Chambers David	Lowry Joseph	Sweany John
E	Lawrence Wm	Stiles John
Elms P L	M	Smith Eliza J
F	Mullen Mrs	Shick Alfred
Feather Martha	Miller Seymore	Shook Levi
Frederick Emma	Millinger Sarah	Skanlon Kate
Freeling Robt	Moran Mary	T
G	Mombach Jacob	Titus Charles
Gasney Geo	Mc	Taylor David
Gilmore Henry	McDona'd Jas L	W
Giffin Samuel	McCormick Jno	Wait Wm
H	McClure Emma	Wallace James
Hull John F	McCormic Kinsy	Walters John P
Hull Mary	McClurg Hannah	Wallace Sophia
Humphrey Benj	N	Wilson John
Hoffman H J	Norwood Alice C	Wareham John
Hannan Dan	O	White Mattie
	Odbert Thos	Worthington L

E. G. KREHAN, P. M.

W. S. HAVEN'S
PRINTING, BOOK BINDING
And Stationery Establishment,
COR. WOOD AND THIRD STS.
The business community can be accommodated with every variety of PRINTING, such as Letter Heads, Circulars, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bankrupt Blanks, Catalogues, Pamphlets, Receipts, Checks, Drafts, Notes, Cards, Labels and Wedding Cards.
Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STS.
mh28:n54

MARSHAL'S SALE.
In the matter of JAS. JOHNSON, Bankrupt.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
By order of the U. S. District Court, for the Western District of Penna., and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale the following described property, to wit:
The lease of the St. Lawrence Hotel, corner of Penn and Canal streets, dining and bed-room furniture, liquors and bar fixtures; mare, harness and buggy, and appurtenances of said Hotel, on MONDAY, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
mh28:n52 U. S. Marshal.

JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO.,
Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195,
FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Copper Distilled Pure Rye Whiskey.
Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh28:n53

DRY LUMBER.
12-INCH SHINGLES,
Shaved and Sawed—extra quality.
DRY FLOORING BOARDS,
And all kinds of LUMBER, at
C. C. BOYLE & CO.'S,
Yard, above Suspension Bridge, Allegheny City.
mh28:n50-TUF

FISH! FISH!
50 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel;
50 " " 2 do;
50 " " 3 do;
200 hf. do. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
45 kitts No. 1 Mackerel;
500 half bbls. Lake Herring;
180 do. White Fish;
In store, for sale by
SCHOMAKER & LANG,
mh30 172 and 174 Wood street.

COUNTER, SHELVING, DRAWERS, &c., FOR SALE.
For ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS—One Counter, twelve Drawers, one Stove, Sign Board, an Iron Frame for awning, two Settees Screen, Shelving and Fixtures at No. 86 Market street, corner Diamond. Inquire at GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO.'S, 71 Wood street. [mh25:n31] GEO. ALBREE.

SEED WHEAT.
We are now receiving a lot of 500 BUSHELS SELECTED SPRING WHEAT, which we will sell in lots to suit farmers.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
mh28: 349 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. KNOX'S
GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.
STOCK PURE AND FRESH.
Dealers, Gardeners and Private Families
Will find their requirements fully met.
Our large stock, complete assortment, and the acknowledged reliability of our stuff, leads us to confidently guarantee satisfaction to our customers. Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.
GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.
FIELD AND LAWN SEEDS.
POTATOES.
GOODRICH, HARISON, BUCKEYE, WHITE SPROUTS and CUZCO.
FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS.
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.
ALL BOOKS relating to the FARM, GARDEN or GREEN HOUSE at publishers' printed prices.
Our New Descriptive Seed Catalogue
Gives full descriptions of NEW, RARE and MOST DESIRABLE varieties of VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS, PLAIN, SIMPLE and FULL instructions for sowing, planting and after management—prices in packages or by weight, by mail or otherwise, and much other valuable information. Sent to all applicants cuclosing 10 cents.
J. KNOX,
Nurseryman, Seedsman and Florist,
137 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.
☞ Depot of "KNOX'S FRUIT FARM and NURSERIES." mh30:n64:d&T

1868. MARCH. 1868.
SPRING OPENING.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
And Dealers in Gent's Furnishing Goods,
No. 83 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
New invoice of the LATEST PATTERNS of imported
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
And embracing all the newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES.
In point of excellence and moderation in price, OUR GOODS ARE UNSURPASSED.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
No. 83 WOOD STREET.
mh27:n44

51. 51.
GROVER & BAKER'S
ELASTIC STITCH
AND
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,
At the New and Elegant Sales Rooms
OF THE COMPANY,
51 FIFTH STREET.
Also, NEEDLES, ATTACHMENTS, MACHINE SILKS and COTTONS, THREAD, MACHINE OIL, &c., &c. The citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully invited to call.
Applications for Agencies solicited. Circulars or samples by mail on application. Correspondence to be addressed to
GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
51 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
mh20:n12

168. 168.
CHEAP! CHEAP!
☞ PRINTS, DELAINES.
☞ TWEEDS, CASSIMERES.
☞ FLANNELS, COLLARS.
☞ HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
☞ WHITE GOODS.
☞ CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS.
☞ RIBBONS, SHAWLS.
☞ HOOP SKIRTS, LACES.
☞ AT THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE OF ☜
F. SOUCY.
☞ No. 168 Wylie Street. ☜
168. 168.
[mh26:n40]

BRICK! BRICK!
CEO. A. BAYARD
Begs leave to announce that he has finished his splendid new BRICK WORKS, and is now prepared to furnish
1,000,000
Of the very best HAND-MADE BRICK; made out of superior Clay, thoroughly tempered by steam power. Their yard is one of the most complete in the county. Winter houses, and everything perfect to manufacture during the whole year.
These Brick will be sold and delivered in the city in such quantities as desired, and at the lowest market rates.
All orders left at No. 66 SMITHFIELD STREET, will be promptly attended to. mh24:n19

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
Office, in ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING.
FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.
W. W. MARTIN, President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

A. H. English,	O. H. P. Williams	Jno. Thompson,
Jno. A. Myler,	Jas. Lockhart,	Jos. Myers,
Jas. L. Graham,	Robt. Lea,	C. C. Boyle,
Jno. Brown, Jr.	Geo. Gerst,	Jacob Kopp.

mh25:n34

LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE,
NOTTINGHAM LACE,
WORSTED DAMASK,
GILT CORNICES,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,
mh28

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY, MEDIUM and LIGHT ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

FOR SALE.—HORSES.—At HOWARD'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES; one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near Monongahela House.
Horses bought and sold on commission.

CHEESE.
200 boxes prime Factory Cheese;
50 " " Goshen Cheese;
Just received and for sale by
JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
mh23 141 First street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

BLEACHED MUSLIN, yard wide, at 12½c.
HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, yard wide, at 12½c.
10-4 SHEETING at 37½c.
MERRIMACK PRINTS at 12½c.
COCHECO PRINTS at 12½c.
DARK GINGHAMS at 10c.
DELAINES at 12½c.
ALL-WOOL DELAINES at 31c.
EXTRA WIDE CRASH at 12½c.
7-4 TABLE DIAPER at 22c.
JEANS at 12½c.

CASSIMERES at 50c.
CASSIMERES at 62½c.
CASSIMERES at 75c.

BLACK ALPACCAS at 37, 45, 50 and 62½c
COLORED KID GLOVES at 75c.
BLACK AND COLORED KID GLOVES at $1.
TICKING, CHECK.
IRISH LINEN, SHIRT FRONTS.
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.

A very Large and Varied Assortment,
AT VERY LOW PRICES;
Wholesale and Retail,
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.
mh30

47. 1868. 47
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOYS' CLOTHING.
GRAY & LOGAN,
47 ST. CLAIR STREET,
HAVE NOW IN STORE THEIR
SPRING STOCK OF
BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
Owing to the depression of the Eastern markets, we have been enabled to purchase goods at a very low figure, and we are now prepared to offer our entire assortment at exceedingly moderate prices.
In our BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS, we have complete lines of
BISMARCK, FRANKLIN, GARIBALDI, BARNEY, and METROPOLITAN SUITS.
Of YOUTHS' SUITS, we have a large assortment of all sizes of MEDIUM AND FINE GOODS.
☞ Call and examine the largest stock of BOYS' CLOTHING in the city.
GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.
47. [mh20:n11] **47.**

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of
PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS
CLINTON MILL—STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL—NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H Hartman, John B. Livingston.
Cash paid for Paper Stock. ja29:o88

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 25, 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for GRADING AND PAVING the following streets and alleys, viz:
FAYETTE STREET, from Bidwell to Fulton St.
HAMLIN ST., from Bidwell to Chartiers St.
CENTRE STREET, in the Seventh ward.
McGEE ALLEY, from Federal to Boyle street.
DAVIS ALLEY, from Webster to Beaver street.
Profiles and Specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer.
R. B. FRANCIS,
mh28:n28 City Controller.

W. C. FELD,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
Tanners' Scraps, Ceroons, Cattle Tails,
BONES, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, &C.
Office and Warehouse, No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, nearly opposite the Post Office,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
MWF

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
Pittsburgh, March 8th, 1868.
PROPERTY OWNERS
ON FIFTH STREET,
Between Market and Smithfield streets, are requested to put in all pipes connecting with the Sewer, Water or Gas Pipes,
BEFORE THE 10TH OF APRIL,
After which date no permits will be granted for opening said street.
mh19: H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—The undersigned having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated
COPLEY POT CLAY,
Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure this superior article. During fifteen years' use of this Clau, we have arrived at such proportions as we believe makes it a better article for pots than any in the market, we having secured an average stand at SIX, EIGHT and TEN MONTHS. We will furnish receipes for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay to persons purchasing. The Clay is ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.
DITHRIDGE & SON,
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
Washington Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAPANNING,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY
WILLIAM LLOYD,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new.
se19:g40

H. B. LYON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 5 FOURTH STREET,
(Between Liberty and Ferry streets.
Orders promptly attended to. ap13:z2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS,
50 PER CENT.
LIFE INSURANCE
IS THE POOR MAN'S WEALTH and the RICH MAN'S BEST INVESTMENT.
At the age of 40, by non-forfeiting policy, an Estate of
$20,000
Is secured by the annual payment of
$320 CASH!
(With small interest on note of $320—the Dividends paying the note—in the
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEWARK, N. J.
ASSETS, - - - - $14,000,000.
S. M. LOVERIDGE, General Agent,
42 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
As the Annual Dividends in this Company now pay *just one-half the premium*, applicants will *study economy*, and thus advance *their own personal interest*, by insuring as above.

Statement for 1868.
In compliance with the provisions of the laws regulating Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies in the State of Pennsylvania, "The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company," incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, do make the following statement of the condition of the said Company on the first day of January, A. D. 1868:
The Company is *purely Mutual*, has *no Capital Stock* or *Guarantee Capital!!* to absorb the profits.

The accumulations amount to		$14,290,088 17
Invested as follows:		
1. In cash on hand	$ 139,077 43	
2. In United States Securities	1,551,400 00	
3. In State, City and County Bonds	2,713,942 82	
4. In Bonds and Mortgages	3,617,168 10	
5. In Loans on Policies	5,190,273 33	
6. In Real Estate	113,995 60	
7. In Loans on Scrip	3,251 45	
8. In Premiums in course of transmission from Agents	58,362 44	
9. In Interest due, accrued on the above assets	273,114 00	
10. In Premiu's due, not yet rec'd, on Policies dated in Nov'r and December	389,506 70	
		14,290,088 17

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } ss.
County of Essex.
We, Lewis C. Grover, President, and Edward A. Strong, Secretary, of "The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company," of Newark, New Jersey, being duly sworn on our oaths, declare that the actual cash value of the assets of said Company, as near as possible, allowing sixty days to convert the same into ready money, is the sum of at least thirteen million six hundred and eighty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty-seven cents.
LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Newark, N. J., this 31st day of January, A. D. 1868.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Jr.,
Notary Public, New Jersey.

A Dividend of Return Premiums of Fifty (50) per cent. has been declared on the Life Policies issued prior to January 1, 1867, applicable to the premiums paid in 1866; on ordinary Endowment Policies of the same year Forty (40) per cent.; and on Non-forfeiting Endowments Thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent.
The Directors have also ordered the payment of the Twenty-first and Twenty-first Dividends, those declared in 1866 and 1867, being fifty per cent. each, (making **One Hundred Per Cent.**) to the members entitled to the same, as their premiums become due during the year 1868; those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as CASH in payment of Premiums, and where there is a loan the whole amount to be credited thereon.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
ALEX. H. JOHNSON, Cashier.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.
DIRECTORS:

Lewis C. Grover	R. H. Greene	Ed. A. Strong
Henry McFarlan	I. H. Frothingh'm	Josiah O. Low
Chas. S. Macknet	John R. Weeks	Jos. A. Halsey
A. S. Snelling	N. Perry	Benj. C. Miller.

mh25:n29-MWF

97TH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE.
JANUARY 1, 1868.

ASSETS, (at Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 548,607 81
Real Estate	253,082 83
Mortgage Bonds	820,870 00
Bank Stocks	1,257,810 00
U. S. State and City Stock and other public securities	1,953,172 75
	$4,833,543 39
Total Liabilities	465,248 65
Net Assets	$4,368,294 74

☞ Duly Attested, Sworn to and Signed.

The ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY is the Trustee of its Patrons to an extent ten fold greater than of its own Stockholders.

TOTAL LOSSES PAID,
$23,000,000.00.

If a proper estimate is formed of the ruin and destruction occasioned by the burning of TWENTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS of property, among people in every grade and position, in amounts large and small, under every conceivable circumstance, it will give a correct idea of the Company's good works, and the value of genuine under-writing. *The best is the cheapest.*

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.
Rates and terms as liberal as is consistent with reliable indemnity.
Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.
Office, 63 FOURTH STREET.
A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents.
mh25:n30

THE BEST FITTING DRAWERS
IN THE WORLD ARE THE
Patent Pantaloon Drawers.
The genuine bear our trad mark,
P. P. D.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
No. 58 White St., New York.
fe28:131:MWF

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!
ROSENBAUM, STEINHART & CO'S
PHILADELPHIA EMPORIUM,
76 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have received their entirely new stock of goods, consisting of
Millinery and Straw Goods,
Ribbons, Laces,
Artificial Flowers,
Embroideries, White Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Corsets and Skirts,
Fancy Goods, &c.
To which they invite the attention of purchasers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
One of our firm giving his entire attention to the purchasing of goods at the Eastern Markets, and having had long experience and all the facilities for procuring goods at the very lowest prices, we are enabled to offer great inducements.
Constantly receiving New Goods from the New York and Philadelphia auctions.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
ROSENBAUM, STEINHART & CO.,
No. 76 MARKET STREET.
mh24:n30

GRAND OPENING!
OF
SPRING GOODS.
Barred Organdies,
Barred and Striped Nainsook;
Victoria Lawns,
Soft Finish Cambric.
ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF
SOILED WHITE GOODS,
Which we are selling at a great sacrifice.
GOOD IRISH LINENS at 37 cents. SOILED KID GLOVES at 50 cents. SYSTEME ALEXANDRE KIDS for $1. GENUINE ALEXANDRE KIDS for $1.85. Our assortment of HOSIERY cannot be beat. HOOP SKIRTS at 75 cents. The new and beautiful SENSATION TIE, just received. 200 doz. FRENCH CORSETS just received. A complete line of MAGENTA, LUCRETIA and ELVIRA CORSETS. Also, a line of MISSES' CORSETS. RISTORI FRINGES, all colors. BULLION FRINGES, all colors. BUGLE TRIMMINGS, a fine assortment. A fine lot of BUTTONS.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
78 and 80 Market Street.
mh21:d16

AT JOSEPH HORNE & CO.'S,
The Largest Assortment of
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
To be Found in the City.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
SILKS, CRAPE,
MALINES, FRAMES,
FROSTED ILLUSIONS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS, ornamented.
ALSO, A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
WHITE GOODS, CORSETS,
HOSIERY, HOOP SKIRTS,
GLOVES, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
FRINGES, BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS,
And a Full Line of Notions.
FURNISHING GOODS.
NECK TIES, BOWS, SUSPENDERS
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
Agents for BISMARCK, DICKENS, VICTOR and other popular makes of
PAPER COLLARS.
Prices as low as Eastern Jobbers.
Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.
Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.
mh17:MWF

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT,
Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the
Celebrated A. C. C. (Jouvin) KIDS,
Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect cut and faultless quality. The colors were got up from shades of dress material, selected and furnished by us, and are really
Elegant and Desirable.
The assortment includes BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS, and OPERA or PARTY COLORS.
SIZES—5 3-4 TO 8.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.
mh8:

FRINGES,
GIMP HEADINGS,
IN ALL COLORS, JUST OPENED, AT
F. H. EATON'S,
No. 17 Fifth Street.
mh5

SILVER MINES.—We shall, in a few days, send an agent to Silver Mountain, Colorado, to develope ten different Lodes of Silver Ore, discovered and located by experienced miners and situated in an unusually rich mining district. It is intended to have them fully developed before going to the expense of erecting buildings, machinery, &c. For this development the Company have determined to sell a limited amount of the stock at a rate which will place purchasers of the same footing as the proprietors themselves. For full particulars apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,
mh26 122 Fourth street.

CREAM CRACKERS,
JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Scroll, Novelty, Almond, Wine, Milk, Orange and Ginger Crackers, fresh from the bakery, for sale wholesale or retail, by
JNO. A. RENSHAW,
mh16 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

POLITICAL

☞ **CONGRESS—22d D.**
Gen. J. S. NEGLEY
Is a candidate for nomination before the Union Republican Convention.
mh17:d&T

☞ **FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.**
Gen. A. L. PEARSON
Subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh24:n24:d&T

☞ **FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.**
WILLIAM C. MORELAND
Subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh27:n43:d&T

☞ **ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.**
J. B. FLACK,
Subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh26:n42-d&T

FOR RENT

TO LET,
LODGINGS.
Two young gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on Allegheny, near Suspension Bridge.
Address BOX 451, Pittsburgh P. O. mh25

FOR RENT,
A Modern Built Brick, 47
Containing eleven rooms, in good order, situated on Madison avenue, (East Lane,) Allegheny City. Rent $560 per year. Enquire at No. 88 MADISON AVENUE, (East Lane.) mh27:n44

TO LET.
A Five Brick Dwelling, 8 Rooms
With thirteen rooms, in good order, with water, gas, &c., No. 27 Anderson street, Allegheny; eligible for a person doing business in the city.
Apply to T. K. McKNIGHT,
mh27:n46 134 Wood street.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.
Property near Mansfield for Sale.
A very desirable piece of land of 16 acres, having an orchard of about 3 acres, and a good frame house of 5 rooms and cellar; a spring of never failing water near the house. Location and elevation about as of any in the west of Mansfield Station on the Pan handle R. R. To be sold as a whole or in lots to suit purchasers, from 2 to 5 acres.
Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.
FOR SALE.
A good frame dwelling of five rooms, large hall, finished attic and good cellar, with lot 24 by 120 feet 9 inches, situate No. 60 Adams street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, which will be sold low and on good terms, as the owner wishes to leave the city.
Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.
FOR SALE.
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Two choice lots on Sheffield street; one lot on Adams street, one lot on Franklin street; three small lots on Chartiers street; one lot on Fremont street, Allegheny. A lot in East Liberty, being lot No. 14 on Dallas avenue.
A number of lots on Jack's Row.
Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, second floor.
A good farm of 70 acres, 40 of which are cultivated, and balance in timber, having 10 acres of orchard, consisting of apples, peaches and pears; a good log house of 6 rooms and cellar; a good log barn. Farm well watered, having a never failing spring near the door; 50 acres unincbered with coal. Situate 13 miles northwest of Allegheny City, and 6 miles from Sewickley or Glenfield Station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Terms easy. Inquire at 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, second floor.
mh18:n38

FIFTH STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The subscribers will offer at private sale, until the FIRST OF APRIL, one of the most
DESIRABLE BUSINESS SITES ON FIFTH STREET
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET.
The property has a fine front on Fifth street of 22¼ feet, and extends back 172 feet, taking in the back part of the adjoining lot, 20x32 feet, with an outlet from the back part 9 feet wide, 172 feet 10 feet alley, which runs through from Fifth street to Virgin alley.
The whole surface covers an area of over 5,000 square feet.
The attention of capitalists is invited to this property, as opportunities for investing in such eligible and remunerative real estate seldom occur.
All information concerning the property can be had at the office of
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
mh16:n79 19 FIFTH STREET.

FOR SALE.
BUILDING LOTS
A large number of desirable BUILDING LOTS, in various sizes, in the Village of
SPRINGDALE,
Fifteen miles from Allegheny City, immediately on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and less than five minutes walk from Springdale Station. These Lots are most eligibly located for Building Sites, as the Village is one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Allegheny river. Five passenger trains either way per day, and on and after the 18th instant an Accommodation Train will run to and from Springdale.
These Lots will be sold on reasonable terms. Any person desiring to secure a home in the country, in a good locality, would do well to give these Lots their attention.
For further particulars, inquire of PETER HUTCHINSON, Springdale, or JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary, Court House, Pittsburgh.
mh16:n75

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
Will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on MONDAY, March 30th, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., the
FARM OF THE LATE MOSES HASTINGS,
In North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., 13 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining Oakdale Station, P. C. & C. R. R., containing 67½ acres. Convenient to churches, grist mill, saw mill, &c. Well watered with never failing springs. Good improvements. Coal on the place. This is one of the finest locations for country residences on the Panhandle route. The whole farm has a southern exposure, and is well adapted for market gardening. Terms reasonable. mh26:

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT on corner of Manhattan and Adams street, near Passenger Railway. Lot 44 by 127 feet. House frame, containing 7 rooms and good hall, well improved. House and Lot on Sheffield, near Bidwell street, Allegheny City. Lot 23 by 42 feet; house frame, contains hall, five rooms and good cellar; water and gas. Also, several small Houses and Lots in good location. Inquire of J. RUSH & CO. Beaver Street, near Chestnut, Manchester.

LOTS FOR SALE—SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS on Observatory Hill, Second Ward, Allegheny City, are offered for sale—cheap. The location is a very desirable one, commanding a fine view of both cities, is easy of access, and there is abundance of stone on the ground for building purposes. Apply soon at the paint shop of McCOWAN & SNYDER, Allegheny Diamond, at THIS OFFICE, or on the premises, near the Observatory Building.
mh28:n52

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on the corner of Beaver and Jackson streets. Lot 20x60. The house has five rooms and a next store room, with cellar, all in good order. It would be a good stand for a Grocery and Provision Store. Possession can be had immediately, and will be sold very cheap. Enquire of
RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents,
mh28:n51 No. 91 Beaver street.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable three-story BRICK HOUSE, nearly new; pressed brick front, marble mantles; gas and water throughout; house contains seven rooms and finished garret. No. 94 ELM STREET, near Wylie, Sixth ward. Possession from April 1st, 1868. Enquire at the house.

WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR: Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results. By HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. A Book for all sections and parties.
This great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.
The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, combined with an increased commission, makes it the best subscription book ever published.
One Agent in Easton, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days.
Another in Boston reports 103 subscribers in four days.
Send

WORKS.

.....W. P. PORTER, Sup't.

IGH FORGE

.ND IRON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered;
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes;
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.

Office, No. 177 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P .

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,

WROUGHT IPON,

Iron Welded Tubes for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

Office, No. 93 Water St.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

u29:e26

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined, Charcoal

AND

JUNIATA BLOOM IRON.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON.
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER and GUARD or FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs. to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk.
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS AND SPIKES.

Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENUGH STREET, (a continuation of First street,) adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House,
ap24:d6 PITTSBURGH.

STEEL WORKS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes.

MILL, MULAY, CIRCULAR, GANG AND CROSS-CUT

SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC AND SEMI-ELLIPTIC

RAILWAY SPRINGS,

CAST SPRING STEEL.

Cast and German Plow Steel,

PLOW WINGS AND MOWER BARS;
SPRINGS, AXLES and STEEL TIRE;
SICKLE, SHOVEL, HOE, RAKE,
FORK, TUB, CALK and
MACHINERY CAST STEEL;
CROW BARS, &c., &c., &c.

Warehouse, 83 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

se18:k4

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

SQUARE, FLAT and OCTAGON, of all sizes; SAW PLATES, HOE, FORK and SHEET CAST STEEL; CAST STEEL for

Reaping and Mowing Machines,
Steel Plow Wings,
Axles, Circulars, &c., &c.

Cast and Common Plow & Spring Steel.

Office—Corner FIRST AND ROSS STREETS, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

oc23:d9

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:

WM. METCALF, GEO. W. BARR, | REUBEN MILLER, CHAS. PARKIN.

SPECIAL PARTNER—S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

Office, No. 38 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

fe14:d48

DUQUESNE

Iron and Steel Works.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles, Steel, &c.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 77 Water Street,

ja18:j90 PITTSBURGH.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, 120, 122, 124 SECOND and 119 and 121 FIRST STREETS.

PITTSBURGH.

IRON CITY MILLS.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

Manufacturers of REFINED, CHARCOAL, JUNIATA and POLISHED

CAST STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, No. 23 MARKET ST.

COPPER.

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metal, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools.

Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.

my14:e34:dwT

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

ATLAS WORKS,

MORTON STREET, Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President.

These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines, of every description.

Boilers, Oil Tanks.

Sheet Iron Work.

Railroad Castings.

Rolling Mill Castings.

Engine Castings.

Machine Castings.

General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

no9:n69

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS.

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets,

(NINTH WARD.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH

Manufacturer of

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of

General Castings for Gas and Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

fe16:110

THE KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.

CHARLES KNAP, President.
J. M. KNAP, Vice President.
O. METCALF, Sec'y and Treas'r.
J. K. WADE, Engineer.
J. G. KNAP, General Manager.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES B. MURRAY, of Lyon, Shorb & Co.
A. E. W. PAINTER, of J. Painter & Sons.
C. B. HERRON, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.
THOS. S. BLAIR, of Shoenberger & Co.
WM. METCALF, of Miller, Barr & Parkin.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery.

RETORTS and CASTINGS, of every description. ERNEST'S NAIL MACHINES. fe24

L. O. LIVINGSTON, W. H. BURT, W. A. ROBINSON, JR.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE LIGHT CASTINGS,

All descriptions, for Plumbers and Gas Fitters; Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c.

All Job Work promptly attended to.

Office and Works—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City, Pa.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,

WASHINGTON WORKS,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office, No. 12, corner First and Smithfield Streets.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PETENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r52

HUGH M. BOLE.....HUNTER ORR.
JAMES NELSON.....A. B. BOLE.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,

Founders, Engine Builders and Machinists,

Make to order MARINE AND LAND STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes, warranted to give satisfaction. CASTINGS, of every description, made to order.

JAMES NELSON, Sup't.....A. B. BOLE, Foreman.

Machine Shop, corner POINT ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY. Foundry, Nos. 52 and 54 Third street,

my16:n96 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

Butler Street, Ninth Ward,

(Opposite Union Iron Mills.)

PITTSBURGH.

Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

MACHINERY AND CASTINGS GENERALLY.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. Charges reasonable.

EBBERT & MACKLIND.

oc15:128

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

PRICE & SIMS.

Office and Warehouse, 29 Wood Street.

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes,

WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS,

SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE,

And Castings generally. ap26:y6

JOHN RONEY,

HECLA FOUNDRY,

Carson St., Ninth Ward, near A. V. R. R.

MANUFACTURER OF

HAMMER DIES, STEEL MOULDS,

Rolling Mill and Machine Castings generally.

JOBBING WORK promptly attended to. Orders solicited and carefully and satisfactorily executed.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY AND ROLL WORKS,

880 Penn Street.

BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY.

Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power ENGINES, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

P. F. GEISSE, Wellsville, O.

Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R. no9:h2

IRON BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Doughamore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and C. B. Charcoal

PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ATWELL, LEE & CO. was dissolved on the 1st of February, 1868, by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in settlement.

JOHN ATWELL.
CHARLES ATWELL.
A. J. LEE.

The undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS, under the name and style of ATWELL & LEE, at the old place, No. 131 Second street. A continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

CHARLES ATWELL.
A. J. LEE.

PITTSBURGH, March 5th, 1868. mh7:m53

ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

FORT PITT

BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBUKAR, FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS.
CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS.
SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS;
STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

Office and Warehouse, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh7:t89

E. W. MORROW....JAS. B. BARNHILL....JAS. BLAIR.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

MORROW, BARNHILL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators,

TANKS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES, SHEET IRON WORK, &c.

Cor. Liberty and Second Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REPAIRING promptly done. jy4:b2

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

NOS. 20, 22, 24 AND 26 PENN ST.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja3:e21

ROBERT LEA,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines and Boilers,

FREIGHT HOISTERS,

AND DOCTOR ENGINES.

CASTINGS, of all descriptions, made to order.

Corner of First and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES M. RITER,

Nos. 55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IRON OIL TANKS,

SETTLING PANS, COPPER STEAM PIPE,

ROLLING MILL STACKS,

And SHEET IRON WORK,

For Steamboats.

STOVES, CASTINGS, &C.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale,
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

CHEAPEST PLACE in the city

TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

je2 P. C. DUFFY.

HARDWARE.

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.

LINDSEY, STERRIT & EUWER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

337 LIBERTY STREET,

CORNER OF WAYNE,

One Square Below Union Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH ST., bet. Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. je26:d50

BREWERIES.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBERT LIDDELL.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

Of Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. oc14

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

DYER AND SCOURER.

STRAW GOODS CLEANED OR DYED.

KID GLOVES AND LADIES' PLUMES CLEANED OR DYED.

FINANCIAL.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

COVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London.

my1:s82

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market Street,

PITTTSBURGH, PA.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities,

INCLUDING U. S. SIXES OF 1881;
do do 5-20s;
U. S. FIVES 10-40s.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBETEDNESS.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected.

ja30:a1

KEYSTONE BANK,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS BANK IS NOW TRANSACTING A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT THEIR NEW BANKING HOUSE.

No. 209 Liberty Street.

Accounts of BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and others are invited.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

CITY BANK,

No. 112 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL.....$100.000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Foreign Exchange bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES McCABE, TERENCE CAMPBELL, JOHN SAVAGE, JAS. PHELAN, CHAS. B. BABB, P. O'BRIEN, | JOHN McKEOWN, THOS. BOURKE, PATRICK KANE, JOHN C. BARR, W. M. H. REED, J. DUNLEVY, JR., D. IHMSEN.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.

J. C. BARR, Secretary.

N. B.—This Bank will open for business between the first and fifteenth of April, in the room lately occupied by A. McTighe, deceased, as a Banking House, opposite the Cathedral.

The Stock Books will remain open for subscriptions until that time, at the office of the Secretary, No. 104 Fifth street. mh18:m90

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest paid on Time Deposits

ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM

ONE DOLLAR UPWARD.

DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, WITHOUT INTEREST.

Discounts Daily at 12 o'clock.

President--THOMPSON BELL.
Vice President--A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS:

THOMPSON BELL, JOS. DILWORTH, J. J. GILLESPIE, | A. M. MARSHALL, JOS. ALAREE.

Stockholders to whom we make reference:

Wm. Forsythe, Wm. Caldwell, Willis Dalzell, D. W. C. Bidwell, E. M. Fulton, | Joseph Dilworth, Rev. David Kerr, Henry Lambert, A. M. Brown, Thomas Ewing.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7 3-10s Converted Into 5-20.

STOCKS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission, here and in New York. TIME PAPER NEGOTIATED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 5s FOR SALE. Also, the NEW LEHIGH GOLD LOAN. These Loans are both free from State and U. S. taxes, and are the cheapest Bonds of their class at present on the market.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

fe24:l88

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TINDLE, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES:

James Blackmore, Alex. Tindle, William Deane, A. G. Cubbage, | James H. Hopkins, James Bown, W. W. Bradshaw, Robert Wray, John Evans.

MTH

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS.

SINGERLY & CLEIS, Successors to GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS.

The only Steam Lithographic Establishment West of the Mountains. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDING.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles. ap16:x36

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

11o Wood St., near Corner of Wood,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Gold, Silver and Coupons,

Bought and Sold on Liberal Terms.

Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30's.

We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of

SEVEN-THIRTIES

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealer in Government Securities,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 28, 1868.

For gold there was a considerable demand to-day from short sellers, and quotations advanced from 137⅞ on Thursday to 138⅝ bid to-day. The decline from 139½ to 138¼ was due to the sales by the Government, amounting in all to about two million dollars.

Government bonds opened a little firm but on account of the unusual stringency in the money market, quotations were rather lower towards the close. The charges for cotracts in bonds amounted to ⅛ per cent. per day. The future market value of government bonds is a matter that gives rise to various arguments equally strong in favor of a rise, as well supported by the opinions of the most eminent financiers pointing to an unavoidable decline, all, however, based on a paper expansion. So long as trade languishes, and capital is withheld from enterprises, bonds that are so readily convertible into money must command a high price in the market. But should the Government determine on a fixed financial policy, collect sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the Government and interest on the national debt with a show of any surplus that may ultimately reduce the national debt, then capital would be used in commercial pursuits, and bonds will be less desirable. The market value of bonds then depends onr relations with foreign nations, and the amount of interest they yield; even if the rate of interest is not reduced by the time we arrive at specie payments, government securities would not yield more than five per cent. on the capital invested, whilst any business, well conducted, will yield from 10 to 15 per cent.

Stocks were firmer for the leading roads, and even the fancies have improved, but the local money market is as stringent as ever it was, even in 1857.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R Mertz:

Gold, 138⅛; 1881 bonds, 111¼; 1862 5-20s, 109⅜; 1864 do, 107⅜; 1865 do, 108¼; Consols, 106⅜; 10-40s, 100¼; 7-30s, 105⅞.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	91¼
Fort Wayne	102⅝
North Western—common	63
North Western—preferred	74¾
New York Central	121⅝
Erie	71⅛
Old Southern	88¾
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅞
Western Union Telegraph	34⅞
Merchants Union Express	34⅞
Corydon	30
Quartz Hill	1 10
Quicksilver	20¼

—The new five-twenties of 1868 are soon to be ready for delivery to convertors of seven-thirties, and we hear that they will not be obtainable except by way of conversion. We look forward with satisfaction to the day when all these perplexing varieties of United States bonds will give place to one uniform consolidated loan. The tendency is steadily towards such a change in the form of the national liabilities, and it is now only a question of time when this long desired result shall be reached. To-day the closing quotations of our United States bond market regularly embraces the prices of least a dozen different kinds of securities, and these are only a portion of the existing varieties of federal promises to pay. The motley crowd was the product of days of financial distress, and this is the only apology that can be offered for their existence.—*Phila. Press.*

The amount of March interest upon the ten-forty United States bonds, the most of which has already been paid, was a little over forty-five hundred thousand dollars. At the same time three hundred and ninety thousand in gold was due on account of what is known as the Navy Pension Fund.

The next gold interest which is due is the May interest upon the five-twenties of '62-'64, and '65. The May 1st gold payment foots up a little over twenty-five millions of dollars.

July 1st six months interest is due in gold upon the nearly two hundred and eighty-four millions of sixes of 1881, and upon the five per cents. of 1871 and 1874, and upon the nearly five hundred and sixty millions of the five-twenties of 1867. There is due at the same time in gold the principal and interest of the nine millions of sixes of 1868.

The July 1st gold payment will be the largest of the year 1868, since it will foot up nearly thirty-six millions of dollars.

July 15th, three per cent. in currency matures upon the twenty-three millions of bonds issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad.

June 1st and July 15th all the outstanding seven-thirties, principal and interest, mature. The seven-thirties now amount to about two hundred millions, but it is anticipated that most of them will be converted into five-twenties on or before their maturity.

September 1st, $4,517,930 in gold interest is due upon the ten-forties, and November first another six months interest becomes due on the $840,000,000 five-twenties.

It should be remembered that all the compound interest notes outstanding—they amount to $46,244,780 will be due this year. Interest due upon the same, $8,973,901.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.

Gold	138¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	111¼
" 5-20's, 1862	109⅝
" 5-20's, 1864	107¾
" 5-20's, 1865	108¼
" 10-40's	100¼
" 5-20's, Jan. and July, '65	106¾
" " " " " '67	107¼
" June 7-30's	106
" July 7-30's	106
May Comp., 1865	118

St. Louis Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Cattle—choice are in shipping demand at $7,50a8; common to good butchers dull at $4a8. Sheep at $4a6 per head.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 28, 1868.

There has been a moderate degree of activity in the general markets during the past week, though there is still plenty of room for improvement. We can report a steady local demand for all of the leading commodities, while in prices, there are no changes worthy of special notice.

APPLES—Quiet and firm but unchanged; we can report regular sales at $4 to $6 per bbl, as to quality.

ASHES—Sale of common Soda Ash at 4½c; refined do at 5½c, and Pearls at 11½c—in store.

HIDES—Green Salted are quoted at 12½ to 13c; Dry Flint, 22 to 24c, and Green Butchers, 8 to 10c, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Sales of Goshen at 18c; Factory at 17c, and Sweitzer at 18 to 20c.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is quiet but unchanged; $2,52 to $2,53 for Red, and 5c to 8c higher for White, as to quality. Oats firm but unchanged; 70c to 72c, on track and wharf, and 74 to 75c in store. Corn is quiet; prime Ear is quoted at 98 to $1, on wharf, and track. Rye is selling at $1,80 to $1,85—the latter figure when delivered. Barley is scarce; we quote, in the absence of sales, at $2,15 to $2,25.

BUTTER—Continues very scarce, and with a steady demand, prices are well sustained, ranging from 50c to 55c for prime to choice Roll.

EGGS—Under the influence of increased arrivals, are dull; we now quote at 23 to 25c—holders generally asking 25c.

SALT—Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,75 to $1,80 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at $8 for Clover; $2,75 for Timothy, and $2,50 for Flax.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm but unchanged at 12c for Shoulders; 14 to 15½c for Ribbed and Clear Sides; 16¾c for Breakfast Bacon, and 17¾ to 18c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard, 16½c, in tierces, and 17c, in kegs and pails. Mess Pork, $25,50.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at 7 to 8c for Apples, and 10½ to 11½c for Peaches.

LARD OIL—Is firm but unchanged; we now quote No. 2 at $1,10, and No. 1 at $1,35.

POTATOES—In steady demand but unchanged; regular sales in store at $1,05 to $1,10 per bushel, and $3,25 to $3,50 per bbl, as to quality.

BEANS—Scarce and in steady local demand at $4,50 to $5 per bushel.

HOMINY—Is dull but unchanged at $6,25 to $6,50 per barrel.

ONIONS—Scarce and firm but unchanged at $4,50 per bushel.

FLOUR—The market has been very quiet during the past week, and while the demand continues light, being restricted to supplying the immediate wants of the local trade, prices are unchanged; $10,50 to $11 for Spring Wheat; $12 to $12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14 to $15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour has advanced to $9 per bbl, for small lots in store.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 28, 1868.

CRUDE—The Crude market has been more active this week than during any other preceeding week this season, the sales, in the aggregate, reaching about fifty thousand barrels, and, compared with the early part of the week, there has been a slight advance, say from one quarter to one half a cent per gallon. We now quote spot oil at 8¾c, and for one or two days, there was a regular stand off, buyers offering 8¼c, and holders asking 8¾c, but an advance in Antwerp gave sellers the victory, and, as a consequence, buyers had to come up to the scratch. To-day we can report a sale of 800 bbls, on spot, at 8¾c; 1000, each for April, May and June at 9c; also, 1000 bbls taken at the wells on the river bank, near Franklin, at $3 per barrel. As will be seen, the sales were very meagre to-day, 4,800 bbls, against 12,000 yesterday; this was owing in part, at least, to the fact that the advices from the east were unfavorable, causing buyers to hold off a little, though, as yet, there is no disposition on the part of holders to make concessions in order to effect sales. A telegram from Oil City reports the market dull, with no buyers at $3,10 at that point, and $2,80 on the creek.

REFINED—There has been but comparatively little done in bonded oil during the past week, the reported sales only reaching about fourteen thousand barrels, in the aggregate. It is true, prices are a shade higher than they were last week, but there no more margin to the refiner now than there was then, as Crude also is higher: and this being the case, refiners, as a general seem disposed to hold back in anticipation of a stronger market, and better prices. March was quoted to-day at 24¾c, against sales yesterday at 25¼c, showing a perceptible decline. In the later months, the change is not so marked, though the demand was less active, and an "offish" feeling seemed to prevail. April may be quoted at 25½c; May at 26c; June at 26½c, and July at 27 to 27½c.

ARRIVALS—The following are the reported arrivals of oil to-day:

Jas. Wilkins	1553	Fisher & Bro.	2400
Mawhinney & E.	1300	D. Bushnell	550
H. Rosenbach	2000		
Total			7,803
Total receipts for the week			61,866
Total receipts last week			1,296
Total receipts since Jan. 1			189,473

OIL SHIPMENTS FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Fisher & Bro., 162 bbls crude to W.P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPMETS PER A. V. R. R.

P. Weisenberger & Co., 250 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 452 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 150 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

National Ref. Co., 301 do benzole to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 28.—The cotton goods market is decidedly firmer under a rapid advance in cotton at home and abroad; the tendency is towards higher rates. Heavy brown sheetings and printed calicoes are full 1c higher and leading styles scarce even at an improvement. We quote Atlantic A sheetings at 18c; Lyman E, 18c; Pacific extra, 17 1-2c; Lawrence C, one lot of 100 bales sold at 17 1-2c; Pittsfield, 13 1-2c; Waverly, 13 1-2c; Portsmouth C, 11 1-2c; Warren AA, 22 1-2c; Laconia O, 15c; Cumberland A, 15c. Bleached muslins sold with more firmness. Merrimack D prints are up to 13 1-2c; do W to 15c; Sprague and Pacific, 13 1-2c; Sprague sheetings, 14 1-2c; Amoskeag prints, 12 1-2c. Lowell and Victoria, 11c; Wamsutta, 9 1-2c. Delaines depressed and selling slowly at 19c.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Cotton excited and unsettled, with sales of 6,000 bales middling at 26 1-2c. receipts, 1,067 bales; exports, 228 bales. Sugar; prime 15 1-4a 15 3-4c. Flour dull; choice extra $14. Corn $1,00a1,05. Oats in good demand and tending upwards at 77 1-2a78c. Hay; prime $20a21. Pork dull and unchanged at $26,00 a26,25. Bacon retailing at 12a16c for Shoulders and clear Sides. Lard firm at 17 1-2a 18c. Gold 140. Sterling Bank Exchange 152 1-2a153; Commercial Exchange 150 1-2a 152; New York Exchange 1-2 premium.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, March 28.—Flour dull. Wheat inactive; sales No. 1 Milwaukee for seed at $2,30. Corn dull; sales 2 car loads new at $1,09 on the track. Oats and Rye unchanged. Barley quiet but firm. Mess pork dull at $24,75a25. Lard dull at 16 1-2c.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

The Erie War—The Board of Health—Business—Musical and Dramatical.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1868.

Probably never before in all the stock jobbing operations of this city has been such a confusion and at the same time such an important battle of the Railroad kings, as that which now rages over Erie, and rocks Wall street to its centre, and of course, all creation. Each brings out some new piece of ordinance every day, and blazes and bangs away, till the whole Island of Manhattan is filled with smoke. Judge Barnard has appointed George A. Osgood Receiver in the Erie Company, and Judge Clerk has issued an order restraining Osgood from entering any order for the said appointment. The directors of the Company exiled to New Jersey, are enjoying themselves as best they may. They have not been idle, and they have procured from the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, a bill to legalize the new issue of Erie stock; and further, by the speedy passage by both Houses of the New Jersey Legislature of a bill to enable certain corporations more effectually to transact their business in the State of New Jersey, and which covers the Erie Railroad Company case, and the establishing of their offices in Jersey City. The *Tribune* again cails for a law forbidding and punishing as a misdemeanor every sale or purchase of stocks or bonds on time, such loan providing that any trustee, director or other officer of a company who should make such a sale should serve in some State prison.

The whisky distilling frauds on the revenue of this city are still a source of comment, and many of the distillers continue to furnish whisky forty per cent. less—others far below the government tax, and their friends continue recklessly to drink it.

The second annual Report of the Board of Health, being published by State authorities, shows a gain of 3,656 lives in 1868 as compared with 1866. We are therefore making some progress in a sanitary way; too little, however, for this should be the healthiest city in the world, situated as it is on high land, beside a magnificent bay and river, and thus washed on all sides by water. But it is comforting to know that we are really progressing. The Board of Health has done a noble work. They have had to scale the very mountains of difficulty; on some of these they can as yet make little impression; the tenement houses for instance, disguis it as we may, the conditions under which the tenent house population is compelled to live form the prime cause of the mortality of this city. Here over 500,000 people are packed into 18,532 houses; in these how can a high sanitary condition be maintained. The records show that two thirds of the deaths take place in these wretched dens.

The gold market has gained more sternness of late. The money market was extremely urgent yesterday ½, and in some instances ¼ per cent. commission being paid for collection, in addition to the seven per cent. The recent pressure, however, shows some sign of abatement. The stock market is becoming more steady in certain railroads. General business is improving. Operas and concerts continue to be the order of the day, and there is quite a rivalry among the different organizations, who have imposed the duty on themselves to amuse the public. Last Sunday a concert at Steinway Hall, was very well attended. At the Academy we have had Meyerber's Robert again, that fine composition which a true lover of music is never tired to hear. The basso of Hermann is the great centre of attraction in that opera, and discharges himself of his task to perfection. Last night was performed Lucrezia Borgia before a very crowded house. The great attraction of the evening was the production of Sig. Brignoli's symphony entitled the "Sailor's Dream." It is a very fine composition, deserving the name of aria rather than symphony, and is full of graceful musical phrases, while the orchestra, under the direction of the composer, rendered with creditable precision. The symphony was encored, and Signor Brignoli presented with a miniature vessel, richly ornamented with flowers and flags. Another musical celebrity has again made his appearance here before the public, after an intermission of more than fifteen years. His first performance drew a very large audience and there is little doubt but that he will be as much in favor with the New York pnblic as when he made his first debut in the Metropolis.

Positively His Last Appearance.

The following announcement is printed by special request:

GRAND FAREWELL TOUR.

Mr. A. Johnson, the great American Somersaulter, being about to close his engagement at Washington, owing to circumstances over which he has no control, has the honor to announce that he will, during the coming summer, perform his great feat of

SWINGING AROUND THE CIRCLE,

in which he stands unequaled in America. He will confine himself to

ONE PERFORMANCE

in each town, during which he will introduce all those tricks which have been received with such thunders of applause by the people. Elegant copies of the Constitution and the American flag will be distributed impartially among the audience at each town.

Gen, U. S. Grant being confined at Washington by pressing engagements, and having proved a bad card on the previous tour, will remain at Washington, his place in the troupe being supplied by Gen. Ad Interim Thomas, whose

GRAND TRANSFORMATION FEAT

of being Adjutant-General, then Secretary of War, then Adjutant-General again, all in twenty minutes time, have secured for him a National reputation. Mr. Johnson takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. Bill Seward, Mr. Aleck Randall, Mr. Gid Welles (proprietor of Gideon's Band,) and all the old favorites will be with the troupe, and enliven all occasions with their spirited and spirituous performances.

N. B.—A few good corner stones wanted, for laying purposes, for which liberal rates will be paid. Apply at the box office,

Special Announcement.—Verbatim reporters and all other improper characters will be rigidly excluded.

PHOTOGRAPHERS will be interested in the announcement of a new method of taking portable negatives. The image is first made on glass in the usual way, and a thin film or sheet of a new transparent preparation of "vitrified caoutchouc" applied by means of a special varnish to the side of the glass on which is the film of collodion. When dry, the whole is dipped into water, and in a short time the collodion wiih its image leaves the glass and adheres firmly to the caoutchouc, which may then be packed away with other similar sheets until required for use as a negative. The utility of this process in traveling, if satisfactory, can be readily understood.

Vanishing Charms.

The perils of fashionable shams were recently illustrated at a ball in Paris, when an elegantly dressed lady found herself wearing only the string of her necklace, the wax pearls having melted entirely away in the heat. The India rubber beautifiers, "palpitators," etc., are yet more dangerous. At a dinner party given by a high personage of the official world, one of the ladies was equally remarked for the exquisite proportions of her bust and the animation of her conversation. Those who sat near the lady suddenly heard, in the middle of the dinner, and of some witty sally on her part, a sharp, small detonation, such as might be produced by the cracking open of a bean-pod. No one took notice of the inexplicable sound; but it was observed that the lady became much less animated, and she kept one arm raised across her bosom, and fanned herself incessantly during the rest of the dinner, though the temperature of the dining-room was by no means high. As soon as the company rose from the table, the lady, still fanning herself, suddenly disappeared; but as certain sharp eyes among her rivals had caught sight of a diminished outline as she retreated from the sphere of vision, a good deal of merriment followed her disappearance. The lady's absence was, however very short; for she returned to the drawing-room, in the course of a few minutes, triumphant in the same plastic perfection that had excited so much admiration during the earlier part of the evening, and displayed all the *aplomb* and vivacity which had made her so charming. The screwing of the stopper, through which the air is blown into this class of "fixtures" in question, having been made, this time, sufficiently secure, the charms of Madame D—— underwent no further vicissitudes through the course of the evening.—*Paris Letter.*

A Leap Year Swindle.

Miss M. had conceived a passion for Mr. W. It was not reciprocated. Mr. W.'s coldness had driven her to desperation, which, among young ladies, means a resort to strategy to accomplish what they cannot do by fair means. The young lady, presuming upon her leap-year privileges, and upon W.'s belief in spiritualism, and his respect for the name of his deceased mother, employed a celebrated medium and had a meeting arranged to which Mr. W. was invited. On the evening proposed the parties were present, and the spirits in glee. The shade of W.'s mother appeared and, according to instructions, discoursed eloquently upon the virtues of Miss M., and finally asked W. to clasp her hand. In obedience to this voice from the grave he did so, not, however, without qualms; and while in this position, to his horror, the sepulchral voice pronounced the marriage ceremony. When through, the young man was conjured in the same tone to regard the contract as binding as though it had been solemnized before an earthly tribunel. W. couldn't see it, and bolted, minus his overcoat and hat. Thus grief came over the young lady's leap-year project.—*Philadelphia Press.*

IN A western village a charming, well-preserved widow had been courted and won by a physician. She has children; among them a crippled boy, who had been petted, and, if not spoiled, certainly allowed very great "freedom in debate." The wedding day was approaching, and it was time the children should know that they were to have a new father. Calling the crippled boy, she said:

"George, I am going to do something before long that I would like to talk about with you."

"Well ma, what is it?"

"I am intending to marry Dr. Jones in a few days, and—"

"Bully for you, ma! Does Dr. Jones know it?"

Ma caught her breath, but failed to articulate a response.

JETS OF NAPHTHA.—An artesian well of naphtha has been discovered at Kudaco, in the Caucasus, by boring. At the depth of 274 feet from the surface, the liquid was first struck, and, for a whole month, gave a supply of 1,500 barrels daily. Since then a fresh source has been met, which rises, with irresistible force, to the height of forty feet above the ground, the jet being four inches in diameter, and delivering a daily supply of 6,000 barrels.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their tastes bitterish, and analagous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed Wetting in Children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings. This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING.

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhea, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S,

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ja3:MWF

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn'a.

ja30:k67F

MALT—20,000 bushels prime BARLEY MALT,

FOR SALE BY

GILMORE, STRAUB & CO., Maltsters,

South Canal Street, near Chestnut, Allegheny, Pa

mh9:m51:d&T

COAL AND COKE.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

Successors to

PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL CO.,

MINERS, SHIPPERS AND DEALERS, BY RAILROAD AND RIVER, OF

Superior Youghiogheny

GAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near the Gas Works.

Orders left at the yard, or addressed by mail, will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

ALWAYS ON HAND

And Delivered Promptly to Order,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Corner Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.

ALLEGHENY CITY,

ANTHRACITE COAL FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST RATES. je6:

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

NO. 567 LIBERTY STREET,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND ELOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my25:b25

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGLENY AND CONNELLSVILLE COAL,

And Manufacturers of

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.

Office and Yard—CORNER OF BUTLER AND MORTON STREETS. First yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth Ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the bert article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK.

Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard—CORNER FOURTH AND WATSON (formerly Canal) STREETS, Pittsburgh.

P. O. BOH 1292. oe23:

WHITE LEAD AND COLORS.

ALL OF THE MANUFACTURES

OF THE

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS.

INCLUDING

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,

ZINC PAINTS,

Chrome Green,

Verditer Green,

Versailles Green,

Chrome Yellow,

Vermillion,

And every variety of Colors, dry and ground in Oil, for sale by

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE AND RED LEAD;
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD;
McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN,

And all colors, dry or in oil.

OFFICE, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.

Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street, and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock Street, Allegheny.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

F. L. ATWOOD....BENSON JONES.....J. M'CAFFREY.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Cor. of Third and Liberty Streets,

Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIGHT AND HEAVY CASTINGS furnished promptly to order.

Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c.

AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S

Steam Pumps and Blower Engines.

These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. PUMPS constantly on hand. fe25:u10

JOHN M. COOPER.....JOS. KAYE.....HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK, of every description: dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

my15:z30

FERTILIZERS.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE,

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

MANUFACTURED BY

The Allegheny Fertilizer Co.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS,

Office, 356 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Eertilizer in use, and recognized by Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

SEEDS.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

SEED STORE—119 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill. mh9

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION OF THE

Union Building and Loan Association,

Of the City of Pittsburgh, for a Charter. No. 992. March Term, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, by the Union Building and Loan Association, of Pittsburgh, for a Charter; that an instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions, and name, style or title, under which they have been associated, has been presented to the Court and filed in the Prothonotary's office, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, said Charter will be granted at the next term of this Court. BY THE COURT.

E. A. MONTOOTH,
Attorney for Petitioners. fe21:l65

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the

Building and Loan Association No. 2, of East Birmingham,

For a Charter of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, at No. 38 June Term, 1868, by the Building and Loan Association No. 2, of East Birmingham, for a Charter of Incorporation, which will be granted at next term of Court, unless exceptions are filed.

JACOB H. WALTER,
mh15:m74M Prothonotary.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the

Lower St. Clair Building and Loan Association, for a Charter.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, at No. 39 June Term, 1868, by the Building and Loan Association of Lower St. Clair Township for a Charter, which will be granted at next term of Court, unless exceptions are filed.

JACOB H. WALTER,
mh16:m73 Prothonotary.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of and in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, dated March 13th, 1868, I will expose at public sale at the COURT HOUSE, in Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, April 9th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the township of Liberty, now in the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on Main street, at the corner of lot now or late of Samuel J. Richards; thence along the line of said lot north 60 degress 25 minutes east 104 feet 6 inches to land of Phillip Winebiddle; thence by said Winebiddle's land north 46½ degrees west 30 feet to a post; thence by land now or late of Rev. Richard Lea south 60 degrees 25 minutes west 104 feet and 6 inches to a post on Main street; thence along said street south 46¼ degrees east 30 feet to the place of beginning.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

For further information enquire of the subscriber or of A. M. BROWN, Esq., at No. 114 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAROLINE HUGHES,
Administrator of Thomas J. Hughes, dec'd.
mh16:m77M

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testementary upon the last Will and Testament of EMANUEL STOTTLER, Sr., late of Penn Township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the said estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to pay the undersigned, in Penn township, Allegheny county, Pa.

H. B. STOTTTER,
E. STOTTLER, JR.,
mh7:m51 Executors.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testementary upon the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL WOODS, late of Snowden Tp., Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been issued to the unsersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to pay the undersigned, in Snowden township, Allegheny county, Pa.

JAMES MEANS,
WILLIAM WOODS, Sr.,
fe5:k90 Executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Governor for the pardon of CHARLES B. STEIN, convicted at No. 367, Sept. 1867, Sessions, on Oct. 25, 1867, of manslaughter. Sentenced November 3, 1867.
mh22:

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. 651, In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JUSTUS ROUSHAUSEN and GEORGE H. ROUSHAUSEN, partners as J. & G. H. Roushausen, bankrupts.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Justus Roushausen and George H. Roushausen, partners as J. and G. H. Roushausen, of the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 93 Diamond street, City of Pittsburgh, in the said district, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
mh27:n48 U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JAMES JENKINS, GEORGE JENKINS, ADAM JENKINS, ANDREW NEISH, JOHN NEISH and ABRAM NEISH, (of the firm of Jenkins, Neish & Co.,) Bankrupts under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for discharges from all their debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 11th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts. S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.
mh23:m18-M

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—At the City of Pittsburgh, the 14th of March, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of BENJAMIN F. CRISWELL, of the city of Philadelphia, late of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
mh16:m81:M Att'y at Law, 89 Grant street.

HOTELS.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

The undersigned beg to announce to their friends and the public that they have purchased this OLD ESTABLISHED and POPULAR HOUSE,

No. 344 Liberty Street,

And will continue to keep it in the best style. The MANSION HOUSE has over one hundred rooms, all newly furnished in the best style, and only two minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot. Travelers will find this house an excellent one to stop at, and will be accommodated any hour, day or night.

Connected with the House is a splendid Hall for Concerts.

Families or single persons taken to board by the day, week or month, with or without rooms.

H. WAGNER,
mh17:m37 PITTSBURGH.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Nos. 405 and 407 Liberty St.,

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JAMES K. LANAHAN, Proprietor,

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THE COURTS.

COMMON PLEAS—FULL BENCH.

Case of George B. Vashon, Colored—He is Refused Admission to the Bar.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Saturday, a decision was rendered in the matter of the application of George B. Vashon, colored, for admission to the bar. Following is the opinion of a majority of the Court, delivered by Judge Stowe:

In the matter of the application of George B. Vashon for admission to the Bar. Opinion by Judge Stowe.

The questions in this case are, whether the applicant is entitled to admission to the Bar under our rules of Court, and if not, whether we will set them aside for his special benefit.

Under the rules he cannot be admitted for two reasons: 1. He has not produced a certificate from the President Judge of the Court of New York, where it is said he last practiced, as to his moral character. 2. He has not produced a certificate from a Judge of any Court of New York, as is necessary under the last clause of rule thirty-three, that he has been a practising attorney of the Court over which such Judge presided for three years immediately preceding his application here, of good moral character and of good standing during such time at the bar—nor can he do so, because he has not practised law anywhere for some fourteen years.

But, it is urged that these objections are merely technical, and should be disregarded—that the whole matter involved in these requirements of the rule is "moral character," and because the Committee report themselves satisfied that Mr. Vashon has a good moral character, we should pay no attention to these plain provisions of our rule. This suggestion has, at least, the merit of boldness! But, as a legal proposition scarcely merits an answer. If it does, it is simple enough. As long as we regard the rule, one part is just as obligatory upon us as another. Under its provisions certain things are requisite (among others those referred to,) before the Court can admit to the Bar. Until these requirements are literally complied with, the Court has no discretion in the matter, and *must* refuse the application. It is only where the applicant brings himself within the rules, that the Court acquires, under them, the right to exercise any discretion in the matter.

All that has been said during the argument of this case about the color of the applicant is outside the question involved here, and requires no further notice. It will be sufficient to examine that matter when it properly arises. This case does not bring us to that point. But it may not be out of place to say, that when no legal or moral objections stood in the way, it would scarcely be consistent with the principles of justice we profess to administer, to exclude any one from practising law, *simply* upon the ground of personal antipathy or prejudice, or from political considerations.

Thus far, I have treated this application—as it was made originally, and as it stood until the argument was commenced—merely as a demand for admission to the Bar under our rules. But when it is apparent that the application cannot be granted in accordance with their provisions, we are asked to do away with them for this case, and admit the applicant regardless of rules. But why? Should a rule which has stood for years without suspension, and so far as I know without having ever been intentionally departed from, be now pushed aside to accommodate this applicant merely upon the suggestion of counsel? If our rules are to be treated in this way, the sooner they are abolished altogether the better. But even admitting that a case might arise where such a course would be excusable, nothing has been suggested here which gives the application such special claims on our indulgence.

If this case were such as we have ordinarily, and had not been magnified into undue importance, by a question which is (improperly as it stands) assumed to be involved in its determination, I much doubt if suspension of the rules would have been even suggested; certainly I would not for a moment have acceded to such a proposition, and I cannot consent that this applicant shall have any advantage over others who have been heretofore, or may hereafter be admitted to practice at this bar.

For these reasons I am opposed to the admission of George B. Vashon to the Bar of this Court.

President Judge Sterrett concurred in the above opinion.

Judge Mellon stated that he had prepared some notes for a written opinion on the case, but abandoned the work under the expectation that Judge Stowe would, as is his custom, exhaust the subject. Finding, however, that his reasons for denying the application took a broader range than those set forth by Judge Stowe, he would state the grounds of his opinion why the application should be denied. He then proceeded as follows:

The merits of the applicant and the principles upon which he claims admission were pressed with great zeal by counsel; very able and suggestive arguments were made in his behalf, to which the technical objection of non-conformity to the rules of Court scarcely affords a satisfactory answer. The rules are of our own creation, for the guidance of suitors and ourselves in practice, and in special cases, where the merits demand it, we may suspend them; and it might be supposed we would suspend them in the present case, but for the color of the applicant. However that might be, this or some other applicant of his race may take the trouble to conform to the rules and still meet with no better success. Therefore, I prefer to express my opinion upon the matter in all its bearings.

The objection arising out of our State law and judicial decisions is more formidable than anything in our rules of Court, and to this assumption no valid denial has been given. But a forcible argument, by way of confession and avoidance of State law and authority, was put in, which deserves serious consideration. This argument may be stated as follows:

Recent enactments and judicial decisions of the General Government tend to sanction the admission of colored persons to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by white people everywhere and in every department of life. The result of the rebellion has been to destroy State sovereignty and every law or institution depending upon it. Consequently, wherever United States laws or judicial decisions come in conflict with state laws or decisions, the latter are overborne and supplanted. Hence, it is argued in this case, our State authorities on the subject are overruled, and the applicant is entitled to admission in our Courts the same as he would be if his application were made for admission to practice law in the Courts of the District of Columbia.

In answer to this I will say, that we may admit State Sovereignty to be virtually extinguished—that everything dependent on it must share its fate. Notwithstanding this admitted fact, the General Government has not as yet superseded the State Government or laws, and whilst they are allowed to remain they are in full force as regards us, and we owe them true allegiance. But supposing that the General Government may supersede our State laws and institutions, it does not follow that every law of the General Government will be extended to every part of the Union. Laws may be very wise and beneficial in one section which would be the reverse in another—moreover, it has not been attempted to show that the United States has done or intends doing anything to entitle colored men to practice law in the courts, or to sit as juries, or to exercise the right of suffrage in this State. Nothing whatever of the kind has been enacted in regard to this section of the Union.

The condition of the law, then, I conclude to be this: Our State authorities do not recognize the claim of the applicant, but, so far as they go, the conclusion to be drawn from them is against it, and the United States authorities do not interfere in his behalf.

It is true that, as the law now stands, there being no binding authority directly in point, or which at this present time may be regarded as expressly binding, we might be excusable for granting the applicant's request, provided any substantial public good or private right demanded it. But as I see nothing but evil likely to result to both races from their being kept and encouraged to remain promiscuously inhabiting the same territory, I would do nothing whatever to promote it.

I would have colored men practice as attorneys, sit on juries, hold courts, and exercise the right of suffrage—not here, however, but among themselves—in some part or section of the Union where white men would be under the same disabilities among them which they are liable to among the whites. So far am I from doing any thing to encourage the races to remain together, that I would do everything short of violence or harshness to facilitate and promote their separation. If the colored race is ever to be placed on the way to social progress—if it is ever to attain the rights and privileges of manhood—it must be placed in a position where it can enjoy true self respect. This never can be done as long as that race remains dispersed among the white race.

Vested rights of property and domestic relations already acquired should be respected and protected, but beyond this it should be made clearly to tend to the interest and advantage of the colored race to separate itself from the white. The country is extensive enough to accommodate both races, and they will occupy no more separated than together. Where they are kept together, the one or the other of the parties having the preponderance in numbers and wealth, will domineer over the other in spite of all laws to the contrary, and the inferior party will suffer from the consequent degradation.

To except by law to place a sparse colored population, scattered among a numerous white population, on a footing of social equality with the whites, seems to me impossible, and it is only surprising that it should be sought to retain the two races together by shaping our laws and constitutions to that end. It was one of the great evils very properly attributed to the institution of slavery, that the residence of the races together promoted amalgamation. Why, then, should not this, as well as the other evils of slavery, be removed? Is it natural or proper, or possible, that by association the two races will become assimilated and equally and indiscriminately respected by one another in social life? If not, can the negro ever acquire that dignity and self-respect which are essential to civil and social progress? God in the beginning, or nature since, has made too great a difference between the two for laws to expunge. The natural feelings and instincts of both races will respect and observe this difference in spite of all human laws. An unnatural persistence in associating together may, in the course of ages, obliterate all distinction between the races, but this condition can only be brought about by the formation of a mongrel and inferior race.

The teachings of history and physiology clearly establish the fact that social equality and connection between the races in the domestic relations can only be productive of evil—shortening life and weakening the physical and mental condition, as a general rule. And notwithstanding all encouragement to remain together, they will separate of their own accord as much as may be. In every town and neighborhood there will be, as there always have been, the *negro quarters*. This should indicate the propriety of promoting the separation on a larger scale. States, or sections of the Union, may be designated, where every right and privilege here possessed by the whites will be accorded to the blacks; where the road to wealth and the opportunity to gratify ambition will be open to them; where they can practice law, sit as judges, on juries, and exercise the elective franchise; and where white men may be excluded from the exercise of such rights and privileges. There will then be no necessity whatever for the exercise of such rights together, indiscriminately, by the two races, except in the halls of Congress, where it can be done without detriment to either party.

I have been thus particular, because I think the course I have suggested a practical one, and the only course in which the negro has a reasonable chance of advancement. Hence, neither the privilege here claimed, nor any further similar right or privilege should be accorded to him in this region.

We would not, therefore, accord to the applicant that which he seeks, unless we were compelled to do so by some positive law requiring it. Without any undue disturbance or expense, but by affording the proper facilities and inducements, a voluntary separation between the races can be brought about in which both can attain their best civil and social conditions.

CASE OF W. A. HERRON.

Commonwealth for use vs. W. A. Herron. The questions reserved in this case were: 1. Whether W. A. Herron, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, during the time he was in office, was bound to collect the sum of one dollar in each case where license was granted to sell liquor, to be paid to the County Treasurer. 2. If so, whether the plaintiff was barred by the fact that the same were not included in the Controller's reports for the several years defendant was in office. 3 Whether defendant is liable for interest on the amount of money retained by him.

The Court were of opinion: 1. That it was the duty of the Clerk of the Court, during his term of office, to collect (as he had done) one dollar on each license granted, as required by the act of 1866, and that he was bound (as he had not done) to pay the amount so received by him weekly to the Treasurer of the county. 2. We can see nothing in the fact that the Controller's reports do not include these items, which will bar the plaintiff's right of recovery. 3. We can see no reason why interest should not be allowed. Let judgment be entered in each case for the amount of principal and interest found by the jury.

Defendant's attorney excepted to the decision, and the case will go to the Supreme Court.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

A hearing took place in the case of Wm. Lindsey, charged with contempt of Court. Lindsey was plaintiff in a suit recently tried in the Common Pleas, and from the affidavit of Henry Rahe, the said Lindsey tampered with one of the jurors. Mr. Rahe was examined, and testified to that set forth in his affidavit, that he had heard the plaintiff say to Mr. Patterson, one of the jurors, at the foot of the stairs leading from the rotunda to the yard, "hold out," or some words to that effect. Mr. Patterson, the juror, was also examined and testified that as he was coming up from the yard the plaintiff met him, and wishing to avoid a conversation, he walked on. The juror was a little deaf, but he heard plaintiff say "stick out," "hold out," or some such remark. Mr. Lindsey's counsel asked that the court take into consideration that his client had been drinking, and was under the influence of liquor at the time the alleged contempt was committed.

Judge Stowe remarked that the offence was a very grave one, and as far as justice was concerned the offender deserved to be severely punished. The Judge himself had seen too much communication going on between jurymen and parties interested in cases at issue, and the evil must be stopped. The decision was reserved until Saturday next.

District Court—Judge Williams.

At the opening of Court on Saturday morning, Judge Williams delivered an opinion in the motion to enter judgment of non-suit in the case of S. J. Crist vs. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Judgment of non-suit was ordered to be entered on the ground that there was no legal obligation resting on the railway company to have the road, at the point where the accident happened, so filled and compressed as to present such a smooth and even surface that an employe in walking backward to make a coupling would not be liable to stumble or fall. The plaintiff, it appears, in walking backwards had stepped upon a portion of loose earth which caused him to fall, and before he could recover from the fall he received the injury upon which the suit was based. There was nothing to show that the filling had not been done properly and that the material was not of the proper kind, and the Court therefore would not charge the jury that the defendants had been guilty of any neglect or violated any obligation. Plaintiff asked leave to move the Court in *banc* to have the non-suit entered.

Messrs. Hampton and Purviance, after the judgment of non-suit had been demanded and before entered of record, asked leave to proceed to cross-examine the witness who had been examined in chief by the defendants, and denied the right of the Court to take the case from the jury at this stage of the proceedings. The motion was overruled and the case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy branch Howard Furman was adjudged a bankrupt and discharged.

Thomas Broderick filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, and the usual order was made.

United States vs. three barrels of gin and three barrels of brandy, consigned by Edward Milligan to J. D. Boyle. Libel of information in a cause of forfeiture for violation of revenue laws.

United States vs. twenty barrels of whisky, &c., the property of E. & B. Bevan Libel the same as above.

Venire for twenty-two grand and forty petit jurors ordered to be issued, returnable on first Monday of May next.

Court adjourned.

Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

In the case of Connelly and McGarry the jury acquitted on the first count of the indictment, larceny, but convicted on the second count, receiving stolen goods. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

John Lynch, convicted of selling liquor on Sunday, was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the County jail.

Christ. Benning, convicted of assault and battery on Nicholas Knoerr, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

John Schultz, found guilty of aggravated assault and battery upon Nicholas Meyer, and assault and battery on John Meyer, was sentenced on the first charge to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars and costs, and on the second fifty dollars and costs.

Tack-O'Connor Legislation.

The subjoined bill has passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House at Harrisburg. It is represented as being an attempt at legislative intervention in a business difficulty between private citizens. We append a copy, without expressing an opinion on the specific questions between any such parties:

AN ACT relative to the time and mode of trial and evidence in certain criminal cases.

WHEREAS, Prosecutions intended to prevent and punish crimes and misdemeanors are frequently instituted by private persons, as modes of enforcing redress for alleged civil wrongs, and for purposes of extortion and oppression, now, to prevent such abuses, therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That whenever an indictment for an alleged crime or misdemeanor shall be found against any person or persons who shall at time of such indictment be party or parties of record to a civil proceeding at law or in equity then pending, wherein the person or persons on whose information the said criminal charge was based, or on whose testimony, before the grand jury, such indictment was found, shall all be adverse party or parties of record, and wherein the same fact or facts are the subject of litigation, as are charged and alleged in the said indictment, the trial of such indictment shall, on the petition of the party or parties accused, averring the pendancy of such civil proceedings, and verified by affidavit, be postponed until the said action or suit shall have been determined by final judgment or decree. *Provided*, That the person or persons accused, if under bail, shall give or renew bail for his or their appearance from time to time as required until the indictment shall have been finally disposed of.

SEC. 2. That hereafter upon the trial of any person or persons indicted for any of the offences specified in the one hundred and seventh, one hundred and eighth, one hundred and ninth, one hundred and eleventh, one hundred and twelfth, one hundred and twentieth, one hundred and twenty-fifth, one hundred and twenty-sixth, one hundred and twenty-seventh, one hundred and twenty-eighth, one hundred and twenty-ninth, one hundred and thirtieth, and one hundred and thirty-fourth sections of the act entitled, "an act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws of this Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings," approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, or for any like offence at common law, if such indictment shall have been found upon the information, or shall at the trial thereof be supported by the testimony, of any person or persons who shall at the time of such information or trial be party, or parties of record to a civil proceeding at law or in equity wherein the person or persons accused, or some of them, are also adverse party or parties of record, and wherein the same subject matters are involved, the person or persons indicted or any of them shall be competent to testify on his, her, or on their own behalf before the court and jury, and in all such cases where the accused or any of them have testified, the jury trying the case shall have the same power over the costs as is given in ordinary cases of misdemeanors, although the offence charged may be a felony.

American Pianos for Sweden, Prussia, Wurtenberg and Spain.

King Oscar of Sweden has ordered the Steinway Pianos to be used in the Royal Conservatory of Music at Stockholm, and presented to the Messrs. Steinway the grand gold medal of merit.

The Directors-in-Chief of Music to the King and Court of Prussia, Professor Taubert, has also introduced the Steinway manufacture at the Royal conservatories in Berlin, and has transmitted to their makers their Diplomas as Knights elect of the Society of Arts and Sciences. Again, in the Royal Central office for trade and commerce, a Steinway upright piano has been placed, by order of the Royal government of Wirtemberg, to serve as a model in this branch of manufacture. Of the four Steinway grand pianos, which lately went to Madrid, Spain, Queen Isabella, got the first, and the others were bought by some of the most prominent Spanish grandees! Enough glory for one firm.

Struck a Woman.—Alice Doran, residing at 128 Pike street, made information before the Mayor charging John Donnelly with aggravated assault and battery. She alleges that Dunnelly came to her house and asked for liquor which was refused him, when he seized an iron poker and struck her several times with it. Donnelly was arrested and held for a hearing.

Malicious Mischief.—Ann Swindle made oath before Alderman McMasters, on Saturday, charging Adam Newman, Conrad Smith, and others, with malicious mischief. She alleges that they went into her orchard in Ross township, and maliciously cut down and destroyed a number of young fruit trees. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the offenders.

A WOLF IN THE FOLD.

Intrigues of a Minister with the Lambs of His Flock.—He is Requested to Leave on Short Notice and Complies.

Preachers in these days of christianity and civilization are looked upon by the masses, in a general way, as being a grade higher in the scale of morality than even the members of their flock. This idea prevails not alone among professors, but even those out of the church have a reverence for the pious man of God, who labors for the amelioration of the condition of fallen humanity, and when one whom they have been accustomed to look upon in this light falls short of his profession, he is looked upon with horror instead of reverence, and if he be guilty of a violation of the laws of the land in which he lives, or sets at naught the laws of Heaven, the observance of which it has been his custom to teach, the offense assumes a greater enormity in him than one of less pretensions. In this way may we account for the indignation of the good people of Temperanceville, a short time since, when they discovered that the pastor of the German Church in that village was an impostor. He was to all appearances a pious man and a true christian. Having a good address, and being highly educated, by his assumed guise he won the entire confidence of his congregation, and in addition to filling the "Sacred Desk" on the Lord's Day, he opened a Select School in the basement of the Church for the instruction of young ladies, which was well patronized, and in a flourishing condition. For over a year he had been in charge of the congregation, and no one had ought to say against him. Saint and sinner reverenced him alike. Some three weeks since, however, a circumstance occurred which caused his admirers to see him in quite a different light, and now, instead of seeing in him all that was good, they find that his religion was but a cloak to serve the devil in. Among his pupils were several young girls from twelve to fifteen years of age, with whom, it is alleged, he has, for months past, been taking unwarranted liberties, to which, through fear, they quietly submitted. He had continued his iniquitous course for so long a time that he became careless, and consequently was detected. About the time mentioned, one evening after dismissing the school, he kept one of the young ladies in the school-room and locked the door. The proceeding excited the curiosity of some of the smaller scholars, who communicated the fact to their parents, and it finally reached the ears of the father of the young girl who had been kept in. The girl was questioned relative to the affair, and at once admitted that she had been kept in, and stated for what purpose, relating the indignities to which she had been subjected, and said that several others of the scholars had been subjected to the same. The father immediately waited upon the pastor, and informed him of the charges against him, and that he would allow him just two hours to leave the town. The guilty wretch made no effort to vindicate himself, but within half an hour from the time of receiving the notice departed from the village, and has not since been heard of. He was a married man, and the father of two children, whom he has forever disgraced by his infamous conduct. Before departing from the town he penned a note to his wife, stating that he had received a message from the Lord commanding him to go to Ohio to preach the Gospel.

It is alleged by some of the more knowing ones that his intrigues were not confined to his scholars alone, but that one or two married women, members of his congregation, have been enticed from the path of virtue by his seductive arts, in consequence of which a separation from their husbands is anticipated.

If the charges against him be true, he is the veriest sinner alive, and should have at least been served with a coat of tar and feathers before allowed to take his departure. Such conduct would be unpardonable in a man making no profession to religion whatever, and the safety of society as well as the interests of Christianity, and protection of ministers who are honest in their profession, demands that it should be denounced, and the guilty man held up to public scorn, be he minister, layman or non-professor.

Death from Opium.

On Friday, the 20th inst., John Edwin Holland, a young man residing in St. Louis, arrived in this city on a visit to his aunt, Mary Morgan, who resides on Carson street, South Pittsburgh, intending to return home the following Friday. Thursday morning last he complained of being unwell, and on Friday morning stated he had severe pains in his limbs, and had slept but little during the night. Later in the day his friends discovered him in his room in a sound sleep, and could not rouse him. About six o'clock on Friday evening Mrs. Morgan went to his room, and found him moaning heavily. Dr. Roberts was then called in and an examination convinced him that Holland had taken opium, and about an hour afterwards death ensued. Saturday morning Coroner Clawson held an inquest, when Drs. Roberts and Downs, who had also been called in to see the young man, were examined, and both testified that in their opinion death resulted from an overdose of opium. A search was made, but nothing could be found which would indicate where the opium had been procured. There was no evidence elicited to show that the poison was taken with the intention of committing suicide, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of an overdose of opium. The deceased was about twenty-three years of age and unmarried.

Tow Boat Sunk.

About ten o'clock Saturday morning the tow-boat J. S. Cosgrave was sunk in the Monongahela river, at the railroad bridge. The boat had been on the Birmingham side of the river, where it had taken a keel-boat in tow, and was crossing to this side. The current in the river was unusually rapid, and after the boat had passed the Birmingham bridge, headed towards Pittsburgh, owing to a defect in the tiller ropes, it became unmanageable. In consequence of the headway already attained, the boat was carried against the second pier of the railroad bridge with great force. A large hole was made in the larboard side of the hull, near the bow, and the water rushed in with such force that the boat careened towards the starboard and sank in a few minutes. The crew escaped, but not without some difficulty. The pilot, who, at the time of the accident, was at the wheel, endeavoring to prevent the boat from striking the pier, was thrown some distance into the water, but managed to swim back to the craft and was pulled aboard by others of the crew who had climbed to the side of the boat, which was out of water. Captain William Hodgson owned the boat, and was in command at the time. She is still lying at the pier, where she will have to remain until the water falls.

Fell Through a Trestle Work.

About ten o'clock Saturday night Patrick Murphy in attempting to walk the trestle work on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, in Pipetown, made a misstep and was precipitated to the ground below, a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. In his descent his head came in contact with the timbers of the structure, inflicting serious and perhaps fatal injuries. He was discovered by three of the night police, who removed him to the watch house, where a surgeon attended to his injuries, after which he was removed to Mercy Hospital.

The Frank Campbill alluded to in Saturday's GAZETTE, as figuring in a disreputable manner, was not Mr. Frank Campbell, the well known brick manufacturer]

Murderous Assault—Outrageous Conduct of Ruffians—Murderous Attack Upon Peaceable Citizens—Several Men Seriously Injured—An Increase of the Police Force of Allegheny Required.

A most disgraceful and outrageous assault was committed by a party of ruffians from Lawrenceville upon six peaceable and unoffending citizens of Duquesne borough Sunday afternoon, by which several of the citizens were severely and one of them seriously injured. About three o'clock in the afternoon Ernest Eggers, Mr. Siebert, Mr. Hardtmeyer, John Robertstein and Louis Schriner, citizens of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, formerly Duquesne borough, were walking along the plank road, opposite Herr's Island, when a party of ruffians, from Lawrenceville, seven in number, came along the track of the West Pennsylvania Railroad acting in a very disorderly manner, insulting females and throwing stones at the houses along the road. One of the gentlemen, observing their rude and disgraceful conduct, mildly requested them to stop it, whereupon the entire party rushed up the bank to the plank road, which is fifteen or twenty feet higher than the railroad track at that point, and attacked the men above named, knocked them down and threw them over the bank to the railroad track, and then pelted them with stones. Mr. Schriver was very seriously injured, having received a stroke with a stone which cut a gash in his forehead nearly two inches in length and slightly fracturing the skull. The others were more or less cut and bruised, but none of them seriously injured. After having beaten and abused these unoffending men as long as they desired, the cowardly ruffians proceeded up the river to Girty's Run, where they took a skiff from a little boy and crossed the river.

We are informed that this same party of ruffians make a practice of getting drunk and visiting that side of the river almost every Sunday, when they are guilty of all manner of riotous and disorderly conduct.

Since this borough has become a part of the city of Allegheny, it is the duty of the city authorities to protect its citizens in both person and property, to do which it will be necessary to give them the benefits of the police force. In order to do this the force, we presume, will have to be increased, as it is now inadequate to the duties required of it.

First of April.

As moving time is now at hand a great number of persons are wanting to obtain new looking stoves that will operate well in every respect, and that are wanted to cook, bake or roast in the very best manner. We advise our readers to go and get that cook stove named *Triumph*. They can be had by calling on your nearest stove dealer. Be sure to ask for the *Triumph Stove*. For sale at Demmler Bros., Smithfield street; Kim & Schwartz, Smithfield and Wylie streets; W. W. Bradsaw, Price, Totten and C. Schulze, Wood street; H. Woodhouse, Federal street, Allegheny; N. C. Pate, Birmingham; Pifer & Diehl, Birmingham; Smith & Bro. and G. Klingenhoffer, Pennsylvania avenue; F. Schulze, Wylie street; A. C. Pentz, Penn street, Fifth ward, and G. Kengott, Ninth ward; J. M. Covert, Lawrenceville, and Alex. Alter, Lawrenceville; F. A. Myers & Bro., Sewickley; P. C. Duffy, Grant street; J. H. Nobbs, Boyardstown, and at the stove stores in Manchester, and many other places. Get a *Triumph* and you are sure to have a first rate stove.

Leg Broken.—Friday afternoon Charles Wagner, residing in Birmingham, had his leg fractured, while playing in the school yard of that borough, by being thrown from the steps by two of his companions. The parents of the boy have made information before Justice Salisbury, charging the boys who pushed him from the steps with aggravated assault and battery. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

House of Refuge.—An act has been introduced in the Legislature to make it the duty of the Judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts of Allegheny county to visit the House of Refuge quarterly, and to carefully examine into all the commitments made by Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Accident.—Joseph Bein, a member of the Columbia Hook and Ladder Company, was severely injured Saturday night, while returning from the fire in West Pittsburgh, by falling from the truck, which passed over him, inflicting severe bruises, but fortunately breaking no bones.

Personal.—General Burnside was in the city yesterday, stopping at the Union Depot Hotel. He was called upon during the day by a number of leading citizens. He left last evening for his home in Rhode Island, to participate in the approaching election.

A Lodge.—The Kuklux-klan, a political organization, kindred to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and much worse, is to be organized in Pittsburgh.

CITY ITEMS.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

Bleached Muslins, yard wide, at 12½c.
Heavy Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, at 12½c.
10-4 Sheeting at 37½c.
Merrimack Prints at 12½c
Cocheco Prints at 12½c.
Dark Ginghams at 10c.
Delaines at 12½c.
All Wool Delaines at 31c.
Extra Wide Crash at 12½c
7-4 Table Diaper at 22c.
Jeans at 12½c.
Cassimeres at 50, 62½ and 75c.
Black Alpacas at 37, 45, 50 and 62½c.
Colored Kid Gloves at 75c.
Black and Colored Kid Gloves at $1.00.
Ticking, Check,
Irish Linen, Shirt Fronts,
Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

A very large and varied assortment at very low prices, wholesale and retail, at Wm. Semple's, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

Linen Goods of all kinds, just received at Barker's, such as Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Towelings, Handkerchiefs, &c., selling very cheap.

Lozenges, Lozenges, pure and good, viz.: Peppermint, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Pineapple, Cinnamon, Cayenne, Lemon, Musk, Imperial, Rose, Cough, Fruit and Conversation, at reduced prices. Call and examine, at 112 Federal street, Allegheny city. (3t) GEORGE BEAVEN.

We warrant the shoes of all descriptions to give perfect satisfaction as to wear and price. We deal in no auction shoes, but sell the very best. Ladies, misses, gents and boys are requested to call and see our stock, at Robb's Shoe House, 89 Market street.

Spring Styles in Silk and Cloth garments open at Barker's on Monday.

Furniture at Auction This Day.—The entire furniture, carpets, feather beds, &c., in dwelling 48 Diamond, Allegheny, will be sold by A. Leggate, auctioneer, this day, at 10 o'clock.

An Extra Quality of Shirting Muslin at 12½c at Barker's.

Weed's Sewing Machine is All the Go.—It is acknowledged to be the best in use. Weed's does not take fits or spells when you want it to sew. Call and see it at R. H. Long's, No. 112 Grant street. 3t

New Prints—The very best at 12½c open at Barker's on Monday.

Dr. W. Kern has removed his office from 253½ Penn to 194 Penn street, next door to St. Clair Hotel.

New Dress Goods—Open on Monday at Barker's.

CITY ITEMS.

"Oh! That will be Joyful!"

When men and women throw "Physic to the dogs," and when a trifle out of order, or to *prevent* getting out of order, take Plantation Bitters. Are you Dyspeptic, Nervous, Jaundiced, Hy'pped, Low Spirited, Weak, or are you sick and don't know what ails you? We have been—and was recommended to try the Plantation Bitters—which we did with great satisfaction and entire success. Delicate Females, Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of Sedentary Habits, are particularly benefited by these Bitters. The sale is perfectly enormous.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. mwf&F

To Capitalists.—The Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway Company will be open at Gray's hotel, Jackson street, Second ward, at the office of W. P. Price, Real Estate Agent, No. 33 Ohio street, Allegheny, and at the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, No. 136 and 138 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, until April 2d, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. McCLANEY, President.

To City and Country Merchants.—Having abundantly supplied ourselves with goods before the late extreme advance in prices, we are prepared to sell at less than eastern prices, and invite an examination of our stock.
J. W. BARKER, & Co.,
59 Market street

Magnificent Garments, the newest styles and greatest novelty, open on Monday at Barkor's.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take none other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. w

Pique White and Colored, all prices, on Monday at Barker's.

DIED:

ALEXANDER.—At 2 o'clock Sunday morning, at the residence of his parents, SAMUEL KIER, son of G. M. and M. S. Alexander, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, from No. 38 Decatur street.

BALKAM.—On Saturday, March 28th, 1868, at Swissvale, at the residence of her son-in-law, S. Schoyer, Jr., Mrs. HARRIET BALKAM, in the 50th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother, R. H. Palmer, Anderson street, corner of Robinson, Allegheny City, THIS (Monday,) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Carriages at the Union Depot at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $200. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. ROONEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, and No. 80 DIAMOND SQUARE, (for John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps always on hands the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut and imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $20 upwards, all other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hearses furnished at low rates. Crapes, Gloves, Plate and Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day and night.

EDWARD CZARNIECKI, UNDERTAKER, Office, No. 214 CHOCTAW STREET, Allegheny. Stealing, Rosewood and other Coffins, with a complete stock of Funeral Furnishing Goods on hand and furnished at shortest notice, at lowest prices. Sale and Livery Stables, corner of First and Middle streets. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Saddle Horses, &c., for hire.

MINERAL WATERS.

We are now receiving our SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY OF

Saratoga Star Spring Water,
Sharon Water,
Vichy Water,
Congress Water,

For sale by the bottle, dozen or case.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

WOODRUFF'S
PATENT PORTABLE BAROMETERS,
Have the following good qualities:

1st—Accuracy. 2d—Portability. 3d—Simplicity. 4th—Durability. 5th—Cheapness. 6th—Elegance of design and beauty. In fact, all the qualifications necessary for a good, reliable Barometer.

Call and get a Circular, giving description of the same; also, the endorsement of those having them in use, from the

GENERAL AGENTS,
DUNSEATH & HASLETT,
59 FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

NEW
SPRING GOODS,
Adapted to a FIRST CLASS MERCHANT TAILORING TRADE,
JUST OPENED AT
HENRY G. HALE'S,
Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets.

FOR SALE—HOBOKEN.—THE balance of those desirable Lots are now offered at private sale, and any one desirous of fine building sites would do well to make a selection. The village is located on a beautiful and healthy spot, two and a half miles from Sharpsburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs through it, making it much more valuable and agreeable. Extensive preparations are now making for erecting a number of fine houses, which will prove an ornament to the town. The remainder of these Lots will be sold at very reasonable rates and on terms exceedingly easy. SILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Lawrenceville.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.
H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,
98 WYLIE STREET, CORNER OF FEDERAL.

Has just returned from the East with a well selected stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILK and MARSEILLES VESTINGS of the most approved patterns, selected exclusively for CUSTOM TRADE, which he cordially invites his friends and the public to examine. Garments will be gotten up in a style that cannot be surpassed, and at a reasonable price.

H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,
No. 98 WYLIE STREET,
Corner of Federal.